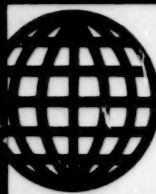


20 June 1988

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JPRS Report

East Asia

Southeast Asia

East Asia Southeast Asia

JPRS-SEA-88-028

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Various Groups Look Favorably on Normalization of Ties With PRC

View of Retired Generals, Scholars

42130122a Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
20 Apr 88 pp 1, 16

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Without raising the issue of recognition of the PRC as a sovereign state through formal diplomatic channels, there actually has been a "de facto" thaw in relations between the PRC and Indonesia, and those relations are continuing. Their elevation to full diplomatic ties is more a matter of time, awaiting a clear statement of position by the PRC.

Prof Dr Komar Kantaatmadja, SH [Master of Laws], LL.M, legal expert and observer of international affairs, said this in an interview with KOMPAS on Tuesday [19 April] about the prospects for RI [Republic of Indonesia]-PRC relations.

Brigadier General, retired, Drs W.D. Soekisman, editorial director of the Chinese language daily HARIAN INDONESIA, said that RI-PRC ties are merely a matter of time. "Although there are no government-to-government ties at present, there are private-to-private business relations," he said.

Major General, retired, Soenarso, former head of the BKMC (Chinese Affairs Coordination Board), said strategy toward the PRC must be carried out with one attitude: "We will not forget what occurred in the past, but we can forgive."

Ball In Their Court

"Actually, we have served the ball. Now it is their turn if they indeed want to raise ties to full diplomatic relations," said the professor of public international law at the Law Faculty of Padjadjaran University.

Komar said that by "serving the ball" he was referring to the statement of Indonesia's position made by President Soeharto in his speech as MPR [People's Consultative Congress] prior to the recent MPR general assembly.

The president emphasized in his speech that the normalization of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and the PRC are still linked to a clarification of the PRC's position on not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, especially of Indonesia, by aiding the remnants of communist forces in those countries. The president noted that direct private sector trade relations between the two countries had begun recently.

Soenarso views RI-PRC relations as equivalent to Indonesia's relationship with the Netherlands, which Indonesia forgave for its past mistakes. "We must start with a new page. Both Indonesia and the PRC are sovereign states," Soenarso said.

"China is a big country, and we cannot deny the fact of its great influence," Soekisman said. He said the Cambodia and Vietnam issues, and now the Spratly Islands question, are all connected with China. For that reason, said Soekisman, the normalization of RI-PRC ties is a matter of "political will."

Not Frozen

Noting principles of international law that he saw as parallel to "de facto" and "de jure" recognition of states, Komar judges that the two countries have in fact established relations, which therefore are not entirely frozen.

Although economic ties, which are now increasing in intensity, are not the only measure, they show that ties between the two countries have thawed through their becoming economic partners. There are also such unofficial and neutral relations like athletics, which have been under way longer.

"Actual relations have been established because political and security conditions in the two countries are now different from what they were in 1965," stated Komar, putting forward the basis of his analysis.

Soekisman, who is also dean of the Literature Faculty of Dharma Persadha University, thinks it merely natural for the PRC to be more active in discussing normalization of relations with Indonesia. "That would be instinctive for people. Many of them have come here, but not the other way around. For people in a hot country, it would be unthinkable to look for a cold place," Soekisman declared.

In international affairs, said Soenarso, Indonesia must consider the PRC to be the same as other countries. Nevertheless, he said, a country may become a potential enemy, or, on the other hand, it may become a potential friend who could change at any moment. "Give the PRC the opportunity we give to all countries," Soenarso said.

Line of Demarcation

In relations with the PRC, a clear line must be drawn based on legitimate rights, said Soenarso. "There must be a line of demarcation for affirming our legitimate rights," he asserted. Soenarso listed several such lines of demarcation.

He said relations with the PRC must begin from within Indonesia. "The PRC must not interfere in matters related to the Chinese in Indonesia, unless they are PRC citizens," Soenarso declared. Therefore, integration must be successful as a national matter. "If it is not successful, we are the incompetent ones," Soenarso said further.

Another line of demarcation is the question of communism. "It is indeed a serious matter, but it is still under our control, and we are able to deal with it," stated

Soenarso. He said communism is also psychological and has various methods. How we face communism is up to us ourselves in the way we proceed with the national development now under way.

Still another line is that of Indonesia's foreign policy, which is firm in the recognition of the government in control in Beijing as the one with authority. "We must hold firmly to the one-China policy," said Soenarso. We must be firm in that policy so that we will not be entangled in a Chinese problem.

Conditions Differ

Komar, who is also head of the Center for Asia-Africa and Developing Countries Studies under LITBANG [Research and Development] of DEPLU [Department of Foreign Affairs], said that, on the other hand, the differences between Indonesia and the PRC in the 1965 era and those existing now are important subjects that must be looked at in order to understand relations between the two countries.

As a country not yet belonging to the United Nations, the PRC at that time was not only unrestricted by the rights and responsibilities of countries founded on international law but also possessed a different perception of principles of nonintervention. Moreover, the PRC was a communist country that espoused the principle of intervention for other communist nations.

Meanwhile, Indonesia was at that time experiencing unstable political and security conditions itself. Therefore, in order to overcome those conditions and to maintain general norms of international law, the principle of nonintervention became the guideline for resolving domestic problems.

Now, however, political and security conditions in Indonesia are stable, and national resilience is increasingly firm. Furthermore, the PRC, now a member of the United Nations, appears to be steadily opening itself to development as a modern nation with modern concepts of state. There is, therefore, no basis for saying the two countries still have differing perceptions of the principle of nonintervention.

Thus, the question now remains whether Indonesia, or the PRC on the other hand, has a need to restore relations, either de facto or formal. According to Komar, Indonesia needs to seek partners, including the PRC, in international relations.

"We began with ASEAN as a regional unit of nearby and related countries, and we then proceeded to the Asia-Pacific area. It is now time for Indonesia, as a developing nation with potential and bright prospects, to elevate its relations with the superpowers and big countries that also have potential," said Komar. The PRC is a country with potential and with bright prospects for becoming a partner in international relations, he added.

Big Three

Strategically, said Soenarso, we must stabilize relations with the PRC. He said Southeast Asia will be an object of struggle among many countries in the future. Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are now in a "status quo" position.

Both superpowers are seeking a new breakthrough in this situation," said Soenarso. He said that under these conditions there will arise three great powers, namely, Japan, the PRC, and India, who will be able to take over the position of the superpowers.

"Therefore, we can demand all kinds of things before the PRC becomes powerful. Later, when they have become strong, it will be hard for us to seek anything from the PRC," Soenarso further stated. He said Indonesia must counterbalance the PRC by forming a sphere of influence in the Southeast Asian region.

Any country, large or small, when it feels it has become great and capable, wants to extend its wings, said Soenarso. In Southeast Asia, the inhomogenous populations, religions, cultures, and customs can be simultaneously a strength and a weakness. "Therefore, on a national and regional scale in our future world, how far can we project our forces beyond our borders?" asked Soenarso.

Chinese Communism

Observing current developments in the PRC, both Soenarso and Soekisman see great changes taking place in the pattern of thinking of the biggest communist country in Asia. "I don't understand what kind of communism is at work in China," said Soekisman, who had a Sinology major at the University of Indonesia.

According to Soekisman, who once studied at the University of Beijing in the late 1950's, the PRC is now moving in the opposite direction. "It used to be that people had to have coupons to eat in a restaurant, but they don't need coupons any more because they can use money," Soekisman related.

Great changes have taken place in social, political, and economic sectors since Deng Xiaoping reappeared on the political stage. For the first time, the PRC has declared it is orienting its economic policy to the market place. "People can now do business and enjoy their profits," Soenarso said.

"What is happening now in the PRC is different from when I was there. Farmers can now farm for themselves and enjoy their proceeds," explained Soekisman. After the PRC reopened diplomatic ties with the United States, it changed its economic system toward a more capitalist one, and it became more democratic.

Third Country

In response to a question about the possibility of a third country having a role in overcoming the PRC's stalled initiative so that it will accept Indonesia's position, Komar said such a thing was possible.

"Seeing that the president of Romania visited here recently, it is not impossible that Romania could have a role in serving as a bridge to thaw relations between Indonesia and the PRC, for Romania is the country that represents PRC interests in Indonesia," said Komar.

MP Expresses View

42130122d Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
21 Apr 88 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Normalization of RI [Republic of Indonesia]-PRC relations must be viewed in its overall context, not merely as a matter between two Asian countries but also as a Southeast Asian issue, giving consideration as well to the immediate interests of the two countries. Looked at in this manner the normalization of RI-PRC ties is merely a matter of time.

Marzuki Darusman, SH [Master of Laws], deputy secretary for the political and security sector of the DPR [Parliament] GOLKAR faction, expressed his view yesterday, Wednesday, in reply to press questions about normalization of RI-PRC relations, which recently have been discussed again.

According to Marzuki Darusman, neither the Indonesian nor the PRC Government can conceal the facts, or act as though these two countries of influence, especially in the nonaligned sphere, have no ties.

"As a matter of fact, relations have been maintained, among another ways, through trade contacts and at the United Nations. Officially, Indonesian interested are handled through the Netherlands and the PRC's through Romania," he said.

The parliament member from the West Java voting area stated it is necessary to view the normalization of RI-PRC ties in an overall way. It should not be done merely because they are both Asian nations but should take into consideration Southeast Asia and the immediate interests of both Indonesia and the PRC.

He cited the resolution of the Vietnam issue, in which Indonesia was appointed as spokesman but met some obstacles because, among other things, it had no diplomatic ties with the PRC.

Technical Issue

At another point in his statements, Marzuki Darusman remarked on the necessity for studying another technical issue that could expedite the normalization of relations: the investment of capital in Indonesia by Hong Kong citizens.

He noted that Hong Kong is the front runner, followed by Japan and the United States. "And in 1997 Hong Kong will be returned to the PRC. Will that not present problems with various implications for the continued investment of Hong Kong capital in Indonesia?" asked Marzuki.

He emphasized that the question is not whether we like or dislike normalization of RI-PRC relations, but we must see to it that national interests are uppermost. Thus, normalization should be carried out. "It is time not to connect it to ideology. That was in the past," Marzuki said.

When asked about a suitable time for normalization, the GOLKAR figure was not prepared to specify a year. He stated emphatically, however, that a definite schedule should be set for the normalization of RI-PRC ties. "It should not be left indefinite," he asserted.

Recognition of Principle

Marzuki stated the necessity for recognizing the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty. "A dialogue based on that principle is now taking place," he added.

He hoped the dialogue will produce a momentum in which normalization will become merely a technical issue on deciding a mutually agreeable time and the phases involved.

Indonesian aspirations to host the nonaligned summit conference is another matter that must be considered in the normalization of ties with the PRC, whose achievements and prestige are considerable among nonaligned countries.

6942

Lukman Harun Regrets Televised Interview With Afghan Diplomat

42130123d Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian
28 Apr 88 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—Dr H. Lukman Harun, as a chairman of the Indonesian-Afghanistan People's Solidarity Committee [Komite Solidaritas Rakyat Indonesia-Afghanistan] (KSRIA), regrets that TVRI [Televisi Republik Indonesia—Indonesian Television] carried a special interview with the charge d'affaires of Afghanistan in Indonesia at 1900 and 2100 on 26 April. Lukman said that too much attention was given to this broadcast. Bearing in mind that this was specifically intended to

celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Afghan revolution, such a program should not have been telecast throughout Indonesia, since the Indonesian people oppose Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

On 26 April TVRI gave a special interview to Muhammad Rahim Rohen, charge d'affaires of Afghanistan, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Afghanistan revolution. Lukman said that what was meant by the revolution in Afghanistan was nothing other than the Soviet intervention in that country, which led to the uprising by groups of Islamic fighters in that country, such as the Mujahidin, who consist of many such groups.

Regarding the statement of Afghanistan Charge d'Affaires Rahim Rohen, who said that in the future Afghanistan will become an Islamic and nonaligned country, because in that country 99 percent of the people are Muslims. Lukman said that this was just empty propaganda. From the very beginning the government of Afghanistan established 10 years ago wanted to turn Afghanistan into a communist country.

Since its establishment several years ago the KSRIA, of which Lukman Harun is one of the chairmen, has the object of supporting the struggle of the Mujahidin. It has brought several Mujahidin leaders to speak in Indonesia.

05170

PPP Officials Solicit Non-Muslim Members
42130123a Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
12 Apr 88 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA—Dr H. J. Naro and Doctor Mardinsyah, respectively general chairman and secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the PPP [Partai Persatuan Perkembangan—Development Unity Party], are inviting non-Muslim Indonesians who are interested in channeling their political aspirations through the PPP and who would like to join the PPP to register as prospective members of the party at its branch offices throughout Indonesia.

This invitation was expressed by the general chairman and the secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the PPP to the parliamentary press corps, in answer to a question concerning the sincerity of the general chairman's invitation to all members of the PPP to reunite. H. J. Naro said: "After accepting the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as its founding principle, the PPP is no longer making an issue of religion."

He declared that all members of the community who wish to channel their political aspirations through the PPP and want to join it can register at all branch offices of the party. This is because membership in the PPP is an individual matter and not a matter of class, group, or organization.

H. J. Naro said that, in accordance with the PPP constitution, every member of the community who is so interested can register his membership at a party branch. He said: "If a person wants to become a PPP leader, this is a matter for the future, at a party congress."

In answer to a questioner who stated that the NU [Nahdlatul Ulama—Muslim Scholars] had held a meeting to consider his invitation, H. J. Naro declared: "We are not talking about a question of policy on an issue of substance, but rather a question of membership, which is an individual matter."

Pointing to a reporter who is a Christian, H. J. Naro said: "If you are interested, you can register as a member of the PPP, provided you are not involved in some question and have a clean background."

Individual Matter

On a different occasion Doctor Mardinsyah, the secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the PPP, declared that since the Pancasila has been accepted as the single founding principle and has been declared to be the national ideology, every citizen has the right to channel his political aspirations through any social and political organization, whether GOLKAR [Golongan Karya—Functional Groups], the PPP, or the PDI [Partai Demokrasi Indonesia—Indonesian Democracy Party].

Since the first PPP party congress was held in 1984, the constitution and by-laws of the PPP have provided that membership is an individual matter and not a question involving class and organization, as stated in Law No 5 of 1985.

Naro said: "We do not distinguish between ethnic groups, religions, or race. Any person may register to become a member of the party. It is not an automatic requirement that they be Muslims. Those who are not Muslims may also be members. The constitution and by-laws of the PPP do not state that membership is only for those who are Muslims. This is because the PPP is not a religious party."

He said that the characteristic of openness of the Pancasila, in addition to not raising the question of membership based on ethnic group, religion, and race, also does not raise the question of structure or the manner of functioning of the organization. This means that the question of fusion has already been resolved. There is no organization which is the substructure of the PPP. He stated: "And the statement that the NU has left or entered the PPP is not true, because the NU, the MI [Muslimin Indonesia—Indonesian Muslim party], the Perti [Pergerakan Tarbiyah Islamiyah—Islamic Educational Movement] and the SI [Serikat Islam—Islamic Union] are already functioning as a mass organization."

Consistent

Answering a question, Mardinsyah said that the invitation to non-Muslims to join the PPP will not cause trouble in the provinces because all Indonesian citizens have accepted the Pancasila. In this country of the Pancasila every religion is permitted, and the PPP, which has accepted the Pancasila, certainly will be open to every citizen of whatever religion. He said: "The Central Executive Council of the PPP will always act in accordance with this attitude."

Mardinsyah declared that anyone entering the PPP must be prepared to carry out the program proclaimed by the PPP. And the present program of the PPP has not been adopted in the interests of any organization, ethnic group, or religion but rather in the interests of the nation.

A reporter asked: "What about the term 'Ukhuwah Islamiyah' [Community of Islamic Believers] in the PPP constitution?" Mardinsyah said that this term has been replaced with the word "persaudaraan" [brotherhood of members]. He stated: "The term 'Ukhuwah Islamiyah' has been removed."

Regarding persons who put down the party, Mardinsyah said that anyone may join the PPP, because membership in the PPP is based on active members. The PPP will not make an issue of past events.

05170

PDI, PPP Discuss Obstacles to Training Cadres
42130123e Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in
Indonesian 27 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 27 April—The Indonesian Democracy Party [Partai Demokrasi Indonesia—PDI] and the Development Unity Party [Partai Persatuan Pembangunan—PPP], two political organizations, are both aware that training party cadres is an essential task to be accomplished. However, they admit that this has not yet been done very well.

The PDI honestly admits that during the past 15 years it has not yet been able to carry on a cadre training program like that of GOLKAR [Golongan Karya—Functional Groups party]. This is the result of obstacles such as social and cultural conditions, "psychological trauma," and a shortage of funds. This was stated by Doctor Soerjadi, the general chairman of the party. Meanwhile, the PPP, speaking through Doctor Mardinsyah, its secretary general, says that its special obstacles have been the limitations imposed by the party leadership structure and the question of funds.

The two party leaders, who represent two of the three social and political organizations, were interviewed separately last week by a PEMBARUAN representative in connection with the autonomous status of GOLKAR. Previously, the PEMBARUAN representative had

pointed out that an important condition for achieving such status was the preparation of a well developed cadre training program by the respective social and political organizations.

Soerjadi declared that the party's inability to carry out a cadre training program was due to internal conditions within the organization which did not make it possible to do this, even though a book of instructions for such a program has been prepared. He said: "However, I must say frankly that, because of changing conditions within the PDI, we need to reconsider this book of instructions to bring it up to date in accordance with the demands of current developments."

He added that these conditions are not due to any one person but are the responsibility of all members of the PDI at the leadership level, as well as previous leaders or cadres who, in the past, only concerned themselves with other matters which they felt were more urgent (or important).

Soerjadi said that he was speaking more directly to most of the leadership of the Central Executive Council of the PDI at present. That is, the demands of present circumstances cannot be ignored. They should consolidate themselves by preparing the organization and assembling all of the potential within the party.

He said that in addition to such efforts the PDI cannot ignore national needs which were considered pressing in the past. However, this does not mean that the PDI is not undertaking cadre training. It is "only the national program which is not yet complete, while new, routine programs supported by the Central Executive Council" are continuing.

Psychological Trauma

Answering a question concerning the obstacles to the implementation of cadre training, the PDI leader said that present social, cultural, and political conditions will affect the lowest level, that is, the villages. However, he said that the greatest obstacle is that there is still a "psychological trauma" or fear of becoming a party member or of openly becoming active as a party member, who will be faced with immature attitudes in his own surroundings, such as the attitude of government officials in the villages and so forth.

Another obstacle involves the question of funds. Soerjadi said: "In any case the PDI does not need substantial funds to carry on cadre training. However, it is unethical to carry on cadre training without funds. And up to now we have not yet been able to find an effective way of obtaining funds."

The question of funds also involves the "psychological trauma" of party life, because those who want to help the PDI are afraid of being known as supporting the party. The general chairman, who was elected at the third party

Congress, said: "We do not provide any assurances if contributors want their names to be kept secret. Indeed, we will make public their unwillingness to help us. This fact is indeed difficult to prove, because if we tell the authorities, their reply is always concerned with the present legal situation."

05170

Mochtar Lubis Calls for Freedom To Criticize
42130123b Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian
19 Apr 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—It is time for a cultural transformation to take place under which the government opens itself up in a definitive way and gives the people freedom to criticize, with a strong input from the press.

Mochtar Lubis, a well known cultural figure, made this statement to a PELITA representative when he commented on the question of corruption, which has recently been discussed more frankly.

According to Mochtar, the existence of a culture of corruption is due to the present lack of openness, starting from the ranks of the government and continuing on to the community as a whole. Although he admitted that the effort by the vice president to achieve openness by setting up Post Office Box 5000 is a good beginning, Mochtar said that this is not enough. We still need to rely on a cultural transformation to make the constitution function effectively.

He said that, speaking honestly, at the present time the Constitution of 1945 is not being implemented fully. As a consequence, we need to carry out a cultural transformation as quickly as possible. Speaking carefully, Mochtar said: "It is unfortunate that the proposed cultural congress is still being postponed."

Furthermore, Mochtar proposed a separation of authority in the government bureaucracy. The executive branch should be separated from the legislative branch, which is based on the Constitution of 1945. Parliament as an institution represents the people by expressing the aspirations of the people themselves. Mochtar also considers it necessary for openness to be extended to the press. The press, as a bridge between the government and the people, can function as a kind of check and balance system for these two interest groups.

Left Far Behind

According to Mochtar, it is important for this cultural transformation to take place because Indonesia has been left far behind by other countries. He gave as an example

the fact that a number of countries, such as the United States, have begun to develop space sciences, while Indonesia has not yet started in this direction.

Mochtar continued that present mental attitudes, involving the system of connections and providing facilities to government officials, promote the process under which the community engages in corruption. Ultimately, this kind of mental attitude will not help the people to adopt a culture of working and studying. Mochtar said: "With a family of government officials, it is as if life will always be tranquil, and this leads to corruption."

In Mochtar's own view openness and freedom of the press are the basis for developing democratic attitudes. The Constitution of 1945 must be implemented as an expression of the people's sovereignty. Furthermore, the political, economic, social, and cultural structure should be arranged properly, and this should encourage more appropriate democratic processes. He concluded: "Openness and freedom of the press need to be implemented correctly."

05170

Religion Minister Says Idul Fitri Sermons Will Not Be Censored

42130123c Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian
23 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—The government considers it unnecessary to have a censor or limitation on material for use in sermons at prayer services celebrating Idul Fitri [holiday at the end of the fasting month of Ramadan] in 1408 H [Muslim calendar date equivalent to 1988]. This has been decided despite the fact that, at present, there are reportedly still some preachers who often give improper sermons.

The government does not wish to adopt a policy which would make preachers who do not give improper sermons feel that they are subject to surveillance. This was stated by Minister of Religion Siadzali Munawir in Jakarta on 22 April.

According to reports received by the minister, out of hundreds of thousands of people who give religious sermons in Indonesia, very few of them give improper sermons.

The minister said: "There are only one or two of them, particularly outside Jakarta. However, do not forget that we have hundreds of thousands of preachers." He made this statement after attending religious services on 22 April at Istiqlal Mosque. He added that, in general, the sermons given by preachers and/or religious speakers are considered appropriate at present.

05170

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Defense Ministry Issues Order on Insignia

42120004 Phnom Penh KANGTAP PADEVAT in
Cambodian 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Excerpt] June 19th, 1987, was the 36th anniversary of the Armed Forces and also a day of solidarity between the Armed Forces and the people. During this occasion, the Defense Ministry approved and authorized insignia for KPRAF cadre and troops.

There are a total of 15 types of insignia for the infantry units, armored and artillery units, the chemical weapon units, engineers, radio and communication units, transport units, the cultural troupes, quartermaster units, medic units, judge advocate units, the Air Force units, the radar units, and the Navy units. There are 3 colors on those insignia: Army (scarlet red), Air Force (sky blue), Navy (dark blue). These insignia are worn by combatants up to deputy platoon leader or similar ranks. These insignia do not have borders. Ranks from platoon leader to deputy regiment commander or similar ranks have silver borders. Ranks from regimental commander to deputy chief of a military region or similar ranks have gold borders decorated like buffalo teeth. Ranks from chief of military region and vice chief of staff has gold borders like buffalo teeth around, and a gold Naga in the middle. Ranks from chief of general staff to deputy minister has intricate gold borders and a golden dragon head in the middle.

Insignia which shows military specialties:

- Infantry units: AK rifle on a star
- Armored units: a tank
- Artillery units: crossed cannons
- Air Force units: a wing on a star
- Radar units: a radar on a truck
- Navy units: an anchor
- Engineer units: half of a geared wheel, a shovel, and a pick
- Quartermaster units: an AK rifle on a star with rice sheaves around it
- Medical units: a red cross over a white circular background
- Judge Advocate unit: a shield with small stars and crossed swords
- Chemical units: chemistry sign
- Transport units: a steering wheel over a spring shock absorber
- Artistic units: musical notes
- Band units: a trumpet

The ceremony involving insignia offered to cadre and soldiers, showed a special leadership written in this circular and directives No 70 SKN and 76, 87 A.N. from the Defense Ministry and the General Political Department.

13442/06662

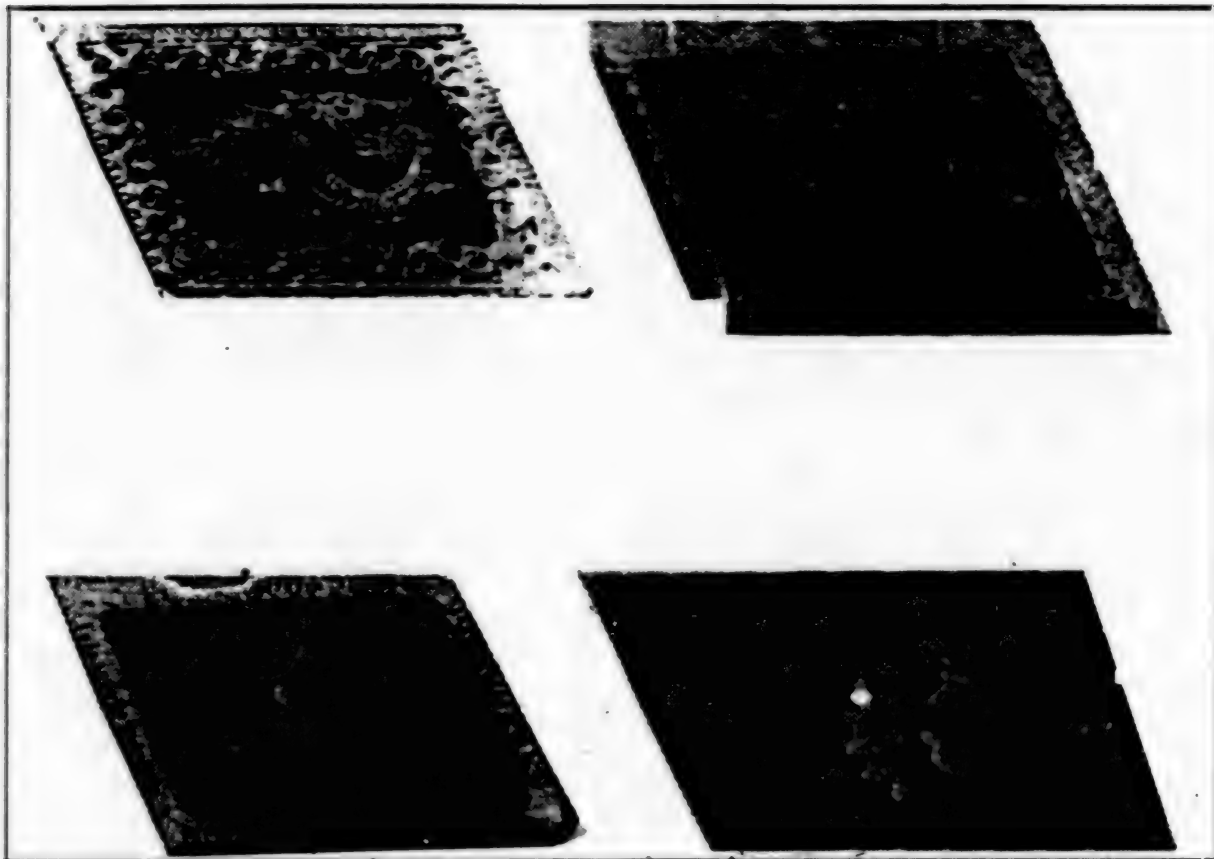


Figure 1. KPRAF Insignia

[Left] Chief of staff up to ministers

[Left] Gold rims: Regimental commander up to deputy chief or regions or the equivalent; silver rims: from platoon commander to regimental commander or the equivalent

[Right] Chiefs of military regions to deputy chief of staff

[Right] Personnel, troops, deputy platoon commander or the equivalent

Soviets To Increase Exports to Country

42130129b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 28 Apr 88 p 20

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 April—The Soviet Union wishes to undertake joint venture projects in Malaysia in an effort to improve the balance of trade with this country. This was stated by N. Preskov, Soviet trade commissioner in Kuala Lumpur.

He said that since the opening of trade relations between the two countries about 20 years ago there has been a surplus to the benefit of Malaysia.

According to him, among the sectors which have been identified for joint venture projects are health, forestry, fisheries, minerals prospecting, and flood prevention.

Speaking at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur, Preskov said that the Soviet Union would also like to undertake barter trade with Malaysia, in view of the fact that this country has a wealth of natural resources.

In addition, Preskov said, his office will also urge Malaysia to purchase more Soviet goods, including agricultural machinery and steel.

In 1987 the Soviet Union imported Malaysian goods valued at about M\$370.4 million, while exporting goods to Malaysia valued at only M\$43.5 million.

Soviet imports from Malaysia included palm oil, natural rubber and latex, tin, and chemical raw materials.

He announced that his office is also planning to offer transportation facilities for Malaysian goods, such as providing ships to transport 20,000 tons of palm oil to India or Pakistan. The money to pay for these services would be deposited in a local bank and used to purchase Malaysian goods.

Preskov is convinced that trade relations between the two countries are brighter following the visit of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad to the Soviet Union in July-August 1987.

He said: "It is our intention to continue to strengthen trade relations between the two countries through an increase of our exports to Malaysia and the import of Malaysian goods by the Soviet Union."

Ghafar Baba Urges Ventures in Shipping Industry

42130127b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 17 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Tanjung Dahar (Malacca), 16 April—Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba today asked shipping businesses to accelerate the growth of this country's shipping industry, which is expected to expand through infusion of foreign investments and refocusing of expenditures to Malaysia.

He stated that rising foreign exchange values in the world are now causing developed countries like Japan, Taiwan, and West Germany to refocus their expenditures to this region, which of course will require effective ship transportation.

"The condition and abundance of the country's raw material resources should be made a basis for expanding our shipping services," he said at a ceremony for the presentation of diplomas to graduates of the Malaysian Maritime Academy (ALAM) here.

A total of 78 maritime cadets with majors in deck, seaman, machinist, and steward skills received their diplomas from Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba.

He said further that the need for shipping services will continue to rise in response to international bilateral trade requirements.

He explained that cargo handled in Malaysian ports rose from 23.6 million tons in 1980 to 41.6 million tons in 1985.

A total of 4,600 million ringgits was spent in the shipping sector in 1986, most of which went to shipping charges or leasing.

"Attention given to the maritime and shipping sector will not be wasted, for it is consistent with present and future realities of civilization," he said.

Ghafar, who is also minister of national and rural development, said the skills of shipping personnel can save the country millions of ringgits, but their weaknesses can have the opposite effect.

He expressed his hope that the country will progress in the shipping industry to the point it will be able to build big ships, not only for domestic needs but for other countries as well.

"Through the high-quality education provided by ALAM, Malaysia can become the leading country in the shipping sector in this region, as in the glorious Malaccan Malay era of the past," he said.

He also wants ALAM to organize its curriculum so as to ensure that its graduates can be self-sufficient upon graduation, because the number of workers trained for the shipping sector will gradually exceed demand.

He added that ALAM should increase its cooperation with other sectors so that the resources of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), which has proved to be rich not only in fish but in other resources as well, can be fully exploited.

6942

Penang's Effort To Lure Taiwan Investment Described

42050020a Kuala Lumpur *NANYANG SIANG PAU* in Chinese 23 Mar 88 p 10

[Text] In an effort to lure Taiwan investment to Penang, the Penang Development Organization [PDO], an agency of the Penang government, recently changed its policy by forming a special committee to render service for overseas firms with the help of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Taiwan Returned Students Association.

Two months ago, the PDO assigned its senior vice manager, (Koh Pheng Sing), to a task specially responsible for industrial investment.

In an interview with our reporter, Mr Koh indicated that the PDO would soon call a combined meeting or seminar with the Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Taiwan Returned Students Association or interested individuals to discuss how to coordinate and carry out their work in helping the Penang government win more investments from overseas industrialists, particularly Taiwanese.

Mr Koh said that due to the steady appreciation of the Taiwan currency in recent years, many Taiwanese businessmen have been trying to lower their industrial costs by diverting their activities to foreign countries, especially through investment projects in ASEAN countries.

In the competition to win Taiwan investment, the authorities in Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Kedah, Malacca and Penang have separately gone to all lengths to grab Taiwan business firms, particularly Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Kedah and Malacca, which have been competing vigorously.

The Selangor government has invited representatives of 150 Taiwan business firms to visit and take part in a deliberation and discussion meeting, while Malacca and Kedah are also energetically trying to attract foreign investors to build factories there.

After being assigned to handle industrial investment, Mr Koh Pheng Sing on 21 March welcomed a delegation from Taiwan's Linkou Second Industrial District. In

addition to giving the visitors a briefing, Mr Koh handed them relevant reference material on industrial investment unprecedentedly printed in the Chinese language.

According to reports, during its visit to Penang, the 23-member delegation from Linkou, Taiwan toured an electronics factory where the visitors were graciously taken care of by the plant's chief executive officer Datuk (Lai Peng Eng), who tirelessly explained an outline for industrial investment, analyzed its advantage and disadvantages, as well as its prospects, and enumerated the facilities and privileges provided by the Penang government—to the benefit of the Taiwan delegation.

The PDO's information kit distributed among the Taiwan visitors contained numerous useful data, including Penang's geographical environment, population, educational level, quality of labor, industrial reward, etc.

The publicity materials also listed the costs for industrial lots and factories in Penang, conditions of the industrial region, number of factory categories and workers, conditions for the purchase of industrial plots, wage scales for factory workers, transportation facilities, supply and rates of the utilities, including water and electricity.

9300/9274

Increase in Economic Cooperation With Turkey Expected

42130128c Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN* in Malay 26 Apr 88 p 12

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 April—The way to increase bilateral trade relations and economic cooperation between Malaysia and Turkey will be the principal matter discussed during the official visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Hassan Omar to Ankara and Istanbul, which will begin on 27 April.

Although the balance of trade between the two countries benefits Malaysia, the government believes that trade between the two countries can be increased, particularly in view of the existence of the Malaysia-Turkey Joint Commission.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Abu Hassan Omar told a *BERITA HARIAN* representative on 25 April that in his discussions with Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mesut Yilmaz in Ankara emphasis will be placed on economic matters and on questions in the Islamic world.

He said: "The government considers that transportation facilities need to be improved to increase bilateral trade."

It is believed that at present there is only one cargo ship coming from Turkey each month. This service was begun in June 1986 to transport goods traded between the two countries.

The ship calls at Klang and Penang to discharge and load cargo.

In 1986 total Turkish imports from Malaysia were valued at about M\$180 million, while Turkish exports to Malaysia amounted to M\$4.5 million.

Rubber and palm oil are the principal products, making up 85 percent of total Malaysian exports to Turkey.

Abu Hassan said that his trip was a follow up to the visit of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad to Turkey in May 1983.

The government hopes that transportation facilities will be improved, including air transportation.

He said that during the discussions the question of permitting Malaysian Air Services to obtain landing rights in Turkey will also be raised.

He said: "If transportation facilities can be improved, then bilateral relations will automatically become easier."

Regarding international issues, the minister of foreign affairs said that his discussions with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mesut Yilmaz will touch on the situation in Western Asia, such as the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian question.

They are also expected to discuss the problems of Islamic minorities in non-Islamic countries and how to resolve them.

Abu Hassan said that he will also visit the Research Center on Islamic Art and Culture in Istanbul during his 3-day visit to Turkey.

05170

Significant Coal Find in Sarawak

42000347 Penang *THE STAR* in English 27 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Halim Wahab]

[Text] Coal reserves totalling 63.7 million tonnes have been found at the Merit Block of the Merit Pila coalfield in Sarawak.

The discovery was the result of detailed study undertaken by the Geological Survey Department of Malaysia and seven experts from the Federal Republic of Germany in assessing coal resources in Sarawak.

The coal is of sub-bituminous type and is suitable for industrial uses as a fuel.

Malaysia's coal resources are believed to be about 600 million tonnes, according to Mr S.P. Chen, director of the Sarawak Geological and Survey Department.

He said two joint venture companies in Sarawak are planning to start coal mining by June or July.

The companies are US-based joint venture company Global Minerals Exploration Corporation and Lucky Hill Mining Sdn Bhd, a South Korean-based joint venture company.

He said that last year Malaysia consumed about 400,000 tonnes of coal, with the cement industry being the main user.

Currently local consumption of coal is imported from countries like Indonesia and China, he said, adding that coal fetches a price of about US\$30 (about \$75) per tonne.

He said Global Minerals and Lucky Hill would annually produce about 350,000 tonnes and 120,000 tonnes respectively for the first two years.

The two companies are mining in an area adjacent to the Merit Block, he said.

The potential export countries for Malaysian coal are Taiwan and Japan, he told reporters in Kuala Lumpur.

Yesterday, Mr W. Vogeler, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, handed over a report on the evaluation of coal resources of the Merit Block to the Primary Industries Minister, Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik.

The Merit Block report gives details of the coal exploration in the area covering 16km of the Merit Pila coalfield.

The project was initiated in 1983 and is part of a long term programme of the department to build up a coal inventory for Sarawak, the best potential for coal in Malaysia.

He said the coal inventory would provide the necessary geological, technological and economic data as well as planning, monitoring and control of the development of the coal resources.

Meanwhile, the leader of the project, Dr Georg F. Blumell, of the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources in West Germany, said even though demand for coal is not as high as crude oil there is a good chance for coal exporting countries to expand their industry if they could produce cheap coal.

"As Malaysia has crude oil, there might not be an immediate demand for coal. However, it is important for the country to know the potential of coal," he said.

He added that world demand for coal in the 1990 is expected to grow in anticipation of the high price of crude oil.

Mr Chen said about \$3 million was spent on the project, the first on coal to be conducted in a detailed manner, adding that the project was actually mooted in the Fourth Malaysia Plan and was continued in the Fifth Malaysia Plan.

An agreement for the extension of the programme for another three years was concluded recently and more experts will be despatched to Sarawak.

The report is for sale and is available at the Geological Survey Department.

/08309

Chief Minister Comments on Sarawak Political Situation

42130128b Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN* in Malay 23 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 April—The political situation in Sarawak is better and more solid with the participation of opposition members in the state branch of the National Front [Barisan Nasional—BN], according to Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, the chief minister of Sarawak.

He said that the situation will be more stable when the state constitution is amended in May, which will require members of the State Legislative Council [Dewan Undangan Negeri] to vacate their seats if they join another political party.

The chief minister, who is also president of the United Traditional Indigenous People's Party [Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu—PBB], made this statement to reporters after presenting a working paper to the Symposium on Future Prospects for Malaysian Tourism in Kuala Lumpur on 22 April.

He said: "The participation of a number of members of the State Legislative Council in parties belonging to the Sarawak branch of the National Front shows that the government under my leadership has the confidence and support of the people."

He added: "I will give the people and the opposition one year to assess my leadership. Finally, this will prove that all of my actions have been right."

He referred to the previous political crisis in Sarawak which forced him to hold a general election in the state in April 1987. This was a consequence of action taken by a group of members of the State Legislative Council who urged him to resign or face a motion of no confidence in the State Legislative Council.

05170

New UMNO Seeks Injunction in Suit by Former PM

42130115c Kuala Lumpur *UTUSAN MALAYSIA* in Malay 7 Apr 88 p 1

[By Faridah Hashim]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 April—The New UMNO [United Malays National Organization] today presented a request for an injunction against the writ presented by Tunku Abdul Rahman, the former prime minister, and two other persons, to prevent the party from issuing a form for requesting membership or accepting as members any former Old UMNO members.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, president of the New UMNO, and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, its secretary general, presented this request to the registrar of the Superior Court here. The case will be heard on 15 April.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat put forth the reason that Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tun Hussein Onn, and Datuk Manan Othman, former minister of agriculture, were not empowered to do this.

The plaintiffs' writ also, according to the New UMNO, concerned a trifling matter, caused trouble, and misused the legal process.

The three plaintiffs presented their writ last Friday [1 April], and requested an injunction restraining the New UMNO from issuing a form for requesting membership or accepting as members any former member of the Old UMNO.

They also requested that the Superior Court restrain the New UMNO from removing, contacting, or selling Old UMNO assets and an injunction restraining the party from issuing oral or written statements on matters related to or touching on them or on members of the Malaysia UMNO Executive Committee. Their request, which was supported by affidavits from Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Hussein Onn, will be heard in the Superior Court here beginning tomorrow. They named Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, president of the New UMNO, and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, secretary general of the New UMNO, defendants for their own part and that of all party members.

In the statement of their claims, the plaintiffs alleged that they had been discriminated against and would suffer losses that could not be regained because of the amendment to the Organization Act and the Federal Constitution regarding the extent of authority of the judiciary.

Ownership of Assets

They alleged that the amendment to the Organization Act permitted the New UMNO to own all assets and obligations of the Old UMNO without accepting as members all those who legally were members of the UMNO as of the date the party was declared illegal.

The UMNO was declared illegal by the Superior Court here on 4 February because of its unregistered branches. Following the court's decision, the New UMNO was registered as a party replacing the Old UMNO.

The plaintiffs in this case also alleged that since the registration of the New UMNO, the defendants and Mr Ghafar Baba, deputy president of the New UMNO, publicly announced that not all members of the UMNO at the time the party was declared illegal would be accepted as members of the New UMNO. According to the plaintiffs, as of 13 March, the New UMNO had started to register members, and only certain former Old UMNO members would be accepted.

If the New UMNO registered a majority of the members of the Old UMNO, the plaintiffs alleged, it would allow that party to own all assets and obligations of the Old UMNO.

6804/6091

Report Released on New UMNO Membership Registration

42130115a Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay
6 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday [5 April]—The registration of New UMNO [United Malays National Organization] members in several states is encouraging and is going smoothly.

On Pinang Island, for instance, the registration form distributed was well received by former UMNO members in all 11 districts.

BERITA HARIAN observed that the completion of the forms, which began at the district executive committee level, went smoothly.

"We did not have any problems with completing the form," said Haji Zakaria Din, a New UMNO executive committee member from the Nibong Tebal District.

According to Haji Zakaria, 5,600 former UMNO members of 28 branches in that district will complete membership forms after the request of the district executive committee members is approved by the New UMNO Supreme Council.

"Processed membership forms will be sent to the Supreme Council through the state UMNO liaison committee," he said.

Mr Ibrahim Ahmad, a member of the Permatang Pauh District UMNO Executive Committee, felt the new form was more precise and easier to complete. "The registration form requests personal information and is easier to review," he said.

Mr Ibrahim was reappointed as treasurer by Mr Anwar Ibrahim, chairman of the district UMNO executive committee. His appointment and that of the 11 executive committee members was announced by him in a meeting with former UMNO members in Penanti held 2 days ago.

Mr Abdul Rashid Ismail, chairman of the New UMNO executive committee for the Jelutong District, said all 11 members of the committee had completed the registration form.

"I expect more than 4,000 former UMNO members in this district to complete the new form," he said.

Mr Abdul Rashid was appointed to head the committee replacing Datuk Haji Yusof Latiff, the former UMNO district chairman who was dropped from the committee.

In Kelantan the reception given by members to the registration was also encouraging, although a certain group attempted to block it.

According to a spokesman from the party's state liaison committee, each district had been directed to use care in conducting the registration in view of current political developments.

Confidence Felt

He said most of the former UMNO members were not influenced by various kinds of propaganda that was put forth, although they had to listen to speeches given by a certain group.

"They were aware that this propaganda was false, moreover, they knew why a certain group made all sorts of slanderous remarks about the leadership," he said.

The registration in Pengkalan Chepa District members also went smoothly. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, minister of defense, was appointed chairman of the executive committee for that district.

Mr Ariffin Hamid, a member of that executive committee, said there were no problems now although attempts had been made to obstruct the registration.

He was satisfied that it would go well and all care was being taken in handling the registration.

Among those whom we had an opportunity to meet were three former Old UMNO members.

They were Mr Mohd. Latif Mat Deris from the Teluk Kitang Branch, Yusoff Daud, a former member of the Pemuda [Youth Movement] District Committee, and Sabri Yusoff, a former member of the Sabak Branch Committee.

They were confident that the New UMNO would be no different than the Old UMNO and that any attempt to change course or draw people away from the party would be unsuccessful.

"Despite the doubts cast by certain parties, people ultimately will be aware that it is only the UMNO that can continue to struggle for the Malays and guide the government cleanly, efficiently, and honestly," they said.

In Johor Baharu, the Tebrau District UMNO began the registration of members with a meeting in the Melayu Pandan Village Hall at which information was provided and forms were handed out.

The register, sample forms, and registration regulations were turned over to all New UMNO branches of that region by Haji Ali Hassan, chairman of the Tebrau District UMNO Executive Committee.

More than 100 persons attended the meeting.

6804/6091

Group Supports Musa's Appeals for Unity, Reduction of Tension

42130116b Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN in Malay* 9 Apr 88 p 9

[Text] Kota Baharu, Friday [8 April]—A group of political leaders in this country fully supports the recommendation of Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam that former members and leaders of the Old UMNO [United Malays National Organization] refrain from creating tension and disunity among Malays.

They also support the recommendation that any activities that draw the palace into the political arena be stopped because this sullies the institution that is a symbol of the people's unity.

Some believe the activities of a group such as this could jeopardize the people's confidence in the real functions of the palace which acts as a shield and as an umbrella for the people.

They feel Datuk Musa's proposal is the right one for achieving a meeting point in the precarious climate created by current political developments.

The group also agrees that the interference of the former veteran UMNO leaders and experienced statesmen who clearly have aligned themselves with a certain group cannot settle the problem.

"To interfere and to align themselves in this way makes an even worse impact on Malay unity and, moreover, strains their relations."

Confidence in the group acting as advisers and guides to the new leadership that aspires to inherit the established leadership has evaporated.

A former member of the Kota Baharu UMNO said, "Undoubtedly, Datuk Musa's proposal is right on target for the present time although nothing new has been called for."

In his statement, Datuk Musa asked former UMNO members and leaders who took alternative steps to review their activities and avoid creating tension and disunity among Malays.

Haji Annuar Musa, a member of the Peringat State Legislative Assembly, said, "I regret that some of the veteran UMNO leaders consciously were used as pawns by a certain group in aid of achieving their goals."

He said this would hinder veteran party members from acting as an advisory "panel" for the present leaders and at the same time impair Malay unity.

Haji Annuar said veteran leaders should find another way to calm present political tensions. "Many other things could be done besides aligning themselves with a certain group for another purpose."

A former UMNO leader from Pasir Mas said, "The attempts by a certain group to drag experienced statesmen into supporting their activities is unwise."

He said that group had to accept the fact that in a country that operates as a parliamentary democracy, the majority rules.

"There is no reason why anyone should argue with this fact," he added, asking that he not be identified.

6804/6091

Trial Continues in New UMNO Discrimination Case

42130116a Kuala Lumpur *UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay* 9 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 April—The Superior Court today was informed that no evidence had been presented in the court regarding the allegation that the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] (the New UMNO) would not accept all former UMNO members as members.

Attorney Zaki Tun Azmi reasoned that the court had to disregard newspaper reports of statements by the New UMNO president and other New UMNO leaders to the effect that the party would not accept all former UMNO

members. He presented this argument while representing Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the New UMNO president, and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, the party's secretary general, in response to the argument presented by Attorney Raja Aziz Addruse, who represents Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Hussein Onn, former prime ministers, and Datuk Manan Othman, the former minister of agriculture. The three plaintiffs requested a temporary injunction to prevent the New UMNO from issuing a form for requesting membership or for accepting any former members of the Old UMNO.

Those who named Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat as the defendants also requested a temporary injunction to prevent the New UMNO from removing, contacting, or selling assets of the Old UMNO and another injunction preventing the party from issuing oral or written statements which adversely affected the plaintiffs or Malaysia UMNO Executive Committee members. Those assisting Mr Zaki were Miss Juliana Solomon and Mr W.W. Cheong while the three plaintiffs were represented by Attorney Raja Aziz Addruse, Mr Shafee Abdullah and Miss Christina Kow.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, who also is a Malaysia UMNO executive, attended the court session today. He arrived precisely at 10:50 A.M. accompanied by Hajah [female haji] Marina Yusof, a former member of the Old UMNO Supreme Council, and several other aides. The case, heard by Judge Datuk Ajaib Singh, has been given much attention in newspapers and by news agencies within and outside the country. The request of the Tunku and the two other plaintiffs was considered before a packed courtroom.

Continuing, Mr Zaki said the plaintiffs were responsible for proving their allegation. He was referring to a part of the affidavit presented by Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Referring to the amendment to the Organization Act, Mr Zaki said it merely gave the receiver the power to obtain an injunction so that the assets of an abolished organization could be taken over by another organization established for the same purpose and the majority of whose members were former members of the abolished organization.

"This amendment is also binding on other organizations," he argued.

The attorney added that the defendants or any members of the New UMNO had no power to remove assets or liabilities of the Old UMNO.

"It is up to the receiver to use common sense. Nevertheless, he may not decide to remove these assets at his own initiative. He also must request an injunction," the attorney repeated.

Mr Zaki then said that at that time (when the receiver presents his request to the court), the plaintiffs or other interested parties may protest.

This is not something that can be done arbitrarily whereby the New UMNO can take possession of the Old UMNO's assets, argued Mr Zaki. "Many provisos have been well established to protect the interests of all former Old UMNO members, and members of the Old UMNO, the New UMNO, and the Malaysia UMNO have the right to present their protests in this matter," Mr Zaki reasoned. He added that there was no guarantee that there would be any liabilities or surplus assets, but these parties could claim compensation under Section 17(4) of the Organization Act, and it would be paid based on the amount of the Old UMNO's net assets.

The Old UMNO, he said, had about 1 million members. How could the receiver know who they all were? Therefore, the plaintiffs' allegation that they would lose their rights to the assets and the liabilities of the Old UMNO is merely an illusion.

The assets of the Old UMNO are not held by the New UMNO but are held by a receiver as specified under Section 17(i)(a) of the Organization Act, and if the plaintiffs wanted to obtain a restraining order, it should be brought against the receiver. "However, they cannot do this because Section 54(d) of the Specific Relief Act prevents any steps being taken against an official with civil authority," the attorney clarified.

The court will hear a continuation of Mr Zaki's argument on Monday [11 April].

6804/6091

Changes in New UMNO Election Procedures
42130126a Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 14 Apr 88 p 1

[By Kamal Zailani]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 April—The UMNO (new) [United Malays National Organization] tonight decided that those nominated as candidates by the party for the positions of president and deputy president would be given 10 additional votes in future party elections.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said these votes would be added to the votes obtained by the candidates in the party congress and would be the deciding votes in the election for these offices.

Each district will continue to be represented by 11 delegates in the election at the congress. The UMNO (new) Executive Committee decided on this regulation during a special general meeting held here. It is to serve as an amendment to the party constitution. The meeting was chaired by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir.

Speaking in the news conference held after that meeting, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that the committee proposed the regulation because it was found that some district delegates, when voting at congress, were paying no heed to the decisions made by the districts on candidates.

They, he explained, often voted for different candidates, and they should not have done this.

He said the previous election did not give a true picture of the will of the UMNO members because a small group of delegates were found to have disregarded their districts' decisions.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also announced that national-level Pergerakan Pemuda dan Wanita [Youth and Women's Movements] chairmen would be appointed by the Supreme Council based on nominations received from the districts.

However, he said elections would still be held for these positions at the branch and district levels. The Supreme Council, he said, would appoint the Pemuda and Wanita chairmen in view of the intrigues often involved in previous elections.

Regarding the position of Pemuda and Wanita chairmen at the state level, he said the UMNO [old] constitution would apply whereby they would be appointed by the movements' chairmen at the central level.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the meeting also approved the UMNO (new) constitution which would be disclosed at the first congress for ratification.

"We shall submit this constitution to the organization registrar within 14 days," he said.

He added that the regulations were instituted so that UMNO members would use existing party channels to settle their problems rather than using the court system to do so.

However, he said, if they did not care to spare the party, the UMNO (new) could not prevent them from taking the party to court.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also reported that the number of Pemuda and Wanita delegates to the congress would be raised from 5 to 30 delegates.

UMNO Leaders Welcome Constitutional Amendments

42130126c Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Apr 88 p 7

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 April—Former state and district UMNO [United Malays National Organization] leaders today welcomed the amendments to the UMNO (new) constitution passed by the special general meeting of the party last night. One amendment stipulates that those nominated by a UMNO district for the positions of president and deputy president would automatically be given 10 votes. Another stipulates that the position of the Malaysia UMNO Pemuda dan Wanita [Youth and Women's Movements] chairmen are to be appointed by the president with the approval of the Supreme Council.

Mr Mohamad Ali Rustam, former Melaka State UMNO liaison secretary, felt the amendment concerning the candidates was good because it responded to the districts' preferences for those nominated for the two highest positions in the party. Mr Mohamad Ali, who also is the chairman of the UMNO (new) Batu Berendam District Executive Committee, added that the reputation of the districts would thereby not be tarnished as had been the case earlier.

Earlier, he said, delegates to the congress did not respect the wishes of the districts that had made the mutually-decided upon nominations.

Regarding the appointment of Malaysia UMNO Pemuda and Wanita chairmen, he said this would avoid conflicts between the UMNO Pemuda and the mother organization.

Senator Datuk Nasir Manap, chairman of the UMNO (new) executive committee [EXCO] for the Melaka City District, said the amendments would create party unity and would avoid "politicking."

The former UMNO liaison deputy chairman of that state explained that the nomination of candidates at the district level was irrevocable and had to be honored by all delegates to the congress. The appointment of Pemuda and Wanita chairmen by the president, he said, would keep factions from taking over those positions.

Haji Ali Hassan, chairman of the UMNO (new) Teberau District EXCO, felt these amendments were right on target for facilitating administration of the party as well as for reducing problems in the part. He said the nomination of candidates for the presidential and deputy presidential posts by the district, each of which thereby were given one vote, gives a true picture of the district's preferences even though its delegates might disagree.

He said it was right that this be done because it involved the will of the majority in a district over that of its delegates.

Regarding the legalization of the membership and their formation of branches by the Supreme Council rather than by the districts, Haji Ali said this would keep the party from being declared an illegal organization.

Chief Minister Haji Muhyiddin Yassin, Datuk Haji Mohamed Yunus Sulaiman, the UMNO (new) state liaison secretary, and the chairmen of other UMNO (new) district EXCO's could not be reached for comment.

Senator Hamid Araby, chairman of the Bayan Baru District UMNO EXCO, agreed that the amendment concerning approval of membership would ensure that the party would not again be declared illegal by the court. He also said these amendments were important for making the UMNO a more stable organization and would ensure that the Malays, who for long have been economically depressed, were not harmed in the future.

Haji Abu Bakar Dewa, former chairman of the UMNO State Pergerakan Pemuda, did not subscribe to the amendment concerning the appointment of national-level Pemuda and Wanita chairmen. The amendment, he said prevented members from electing their leaders, and it conflicted with democratic principles.

Mr Mohamad Haji Aziz, chairman of the Johor State EXCO Information Bureau, subscribed to these amendments so that the party would not focus solely on contests for political positions.

6804

Prime Minister Hopes New Elections Will Improve Political Climate

Power to Grassroots

42130126B Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Apr 88 pp 1,6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 April—Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said the decision to give 10 votes to each of the candidates nominated by the districts for the UMNO (new) [United Malays National Organization] presidential and deputy presidential posts was made to honor and to give more power to lower-level members.

The UMNO (new) president explained that this amendment to the party constitution would give more votes to candidates nominated by the districts. In the past election it was found that 80 districts nominated candidates, but when the votes were counted, it was found that they fell short of what was expected for those candidates. It was right that this new rule be made, he said, because the UMNO was a party made up of "grassroot" members and not solely a party of 1,500 delegates. "The last election clearly showed that delegates did not at all honor the decisions that were made by the districts," he said in

a news conference after chairing a special general meeting to amend the constitution and a regular meeting of the party Supreme Council here this evening.

In the news conference, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir announced that candidates nominated by the districts for party president and deputy president would automatically be given 10 votes. However, votes at the congress would be allocated as they had been in the past—one delegate, one vote.

The number of district delegates to the congress would remain the same, 11 delegates.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir felt that if 1,500 delegates cavalierly made their own decisions, disregarding the wishes of those at the grass roots, then their power had to be curtailed somewhat and had to be returned to the rank and file.

He said the power of the delegates, some of whom were easily swayed, had to be curtailed somewhat because the UMNO had to consider the views of the grassroots members who fully supported district decisions.

"These people were arrogant and should not have been given too much power to change the decisions made by the districts," he said. The prime minister explained the new rule gave districts respect because if no one respected the districts, the delegates to the congress could be bought, swayed, or bribed during breaks in the meeting.

"I am telling you frankly that this has happened, and we hope that, although it may happen again, this amendment will keep it from making an impact," he explained.

District chairmen, he added, automatically become delegates to the party congress, but Pemuda and Wanita [Youth and Women's Movements] chairmen must compete with others for the delegate slots. This procedure was established, he said, because if Pemuda and Wanita chairmen automatically became delegates, certain people would focus on them to obtain their support. However, he said, the number of Pemuda and Wanita delegates to the congress would be raised from 5 to 30 persons so that these organizations did not feel that they had lost votes.

Concerning the UMNO (new) constitution, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that the party, in general, retained the old constitution, but several amendments were added to avoid what was called "a certain kind of bad politics" found in the UMNO.

In the old UMNO of the past, he said, election of leaders at the branch, district and central levels were one of the things that created problems. In those elections, he noted, bad practices were found such as paying for votes

to elect certain persons, attempts to keep members who did not agree with certain persons from taking part in meetings, and holding meetings in houses where the entrance gates were locked.

For that reason, he said, there must be fewer elections, and the amendments were made to prevent certain individuals from putting obstacles in the way of persons becoming members. "We have solved this problem because the Supreme Council will validate the selection of members, and leaders at the branch or district levels will not be able to keep an individual from becoming a member," he explained.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the UMNO (new) constitution would be submitted to the organization registrar for legalization within 14 days. Responding to a question as to whether the members who took the party to court would be expelled, he explained that those who turned their backs on the party really did not have the right to be members.

However, he said the Supreme Council had no right to keep them from being members. He added that they (the group that took the UMNO to court) resolved the matter by saying the UMNO (new) was illegal, and the problem could not be reconciled in the party. "This was a clever tactic because if they admitted that we were a legal party, they had to be reconciled with the UMNO (new)," he said. Regarding the Superior Court's decision to vacate the request of Tunku Abdul Rahman, Tun Hussein Onn, and Datuk Manan, he said this strengthened the UMNO (new) in its view that what the party did was done in the interests of the people, religion, and the nation.

He explained that, of course, the UMNO felt that no one had the right to put obstacles in the way it conducted its affairs, but because some individuals took the party to court, the organization had to follow the court's orders.

MT To Form Branches

42130126b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 April—The UMNO (new) constitution stipulates that only the Supreme Council can form party branches. They no longer can be formed at the district level as was the case in the past. Datuk Mohamed, the UMNO (new) secretary general, reported that this was one of three important amendments to the UMNO (new) constitution which were formulated in the special general meeting of the party held last night.

He said under this amendment all party activities, such as forming districts and branches and accepting or rejecting individuals for membership, are to be turned over to the Supreme Council.

Speaking at a meeting with UTUSAN at his office here, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat explained that the amendment was made to safeguard the interest of all members of the party.

Another amendment formulated in the special general meeting gives 10 additional votes to individuals nominated by districts for the party presidential and deputy presidential positions.

The third amendment concerns the appointment of national-level chairmen of the UMNO (new) Pergerakan Pemuda dan Wanita. The authority to make such appointments is vested in the president. They must be approved by the party's Supreme Council.

Datuk Mohamed Rahmat explained that these positions would not be appointed by the party's Supreme Council based on nominations from the districts as had been reported in the newspapers today.

Pemuda, Wanita Decisions Made

42130126b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Apr 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 April—The party's Supreme Council decided last night that the UMNO (new) Pergerakan Pemuda and Wanita would not become bureaus. This decision ends speculation that they would be changed to bureaus under the UMNO (new) constitution.

Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak, who was the deputy chairman of the UMNO (old) Pergerakan Pemuda and who gave this information, added that elections would continue to be held in the Pergerakan Pemuda at the national, district, and branch levels. National and district Pemuda elections would be held every 3 years while branch elections would be held every 2 years. Under the UMNO (old) constitution, national and district Pemuda elections were held every 2 years while branch elections were held each year.

He said district Pemuda chairmen would not automatically become delegates to UMNO (new) congresses. Mr Anwar Ibrahim, minister of education, explained that elections would be held for positions on the executive committees (EXCO) of the national-level UMNO (new) Pergerakan Pemuda and Wanita 35 in the past.

He said the decisions reached in special meeting of the Supreme Council (MT) last night only concerned the appointment of national-level Pemuda and Wanita chairmen. "Other positions such as EXCO membership will continue to be open to competition; moreover, we also retained the old format for the positions of branch and district chairmen," he told newsmen in his office here at midday.

Mr Anwar Ibrahim, who headed the UMNO Pergerakan Pemuda before he resigned to become the vice president in 1987, added that the new system was introduced by the MT to reduce politicking in the UMNO (new). Asked whether the system would really reduce politicking in the UMNO (new), especially in Pemuda and Wanita Movements, Mr Anwar said that was a difficult question.

He felt politicking and money politics would not be eliminated as long as people formed political parties.

However, he said, the new system introduced by the MT was aimed at lessening the practice of money politics and political corruption within the UMNO (new).

Mr Anwar rejected the view that the appointment of UMNO (new) Pemuda and Wanita chairmen would restrict freedom to participate in politics and democratic practices.

Last night, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the UMNO (new) president, announced that national-level Pemuda and Wanita chairmen would be appointed, and these positions would no longer be open to competition.

He said the appointments would be based on nominations made by the districts. Nevertheless, the new system would not be used for branch district Pemuda and Wanita chairmen.

The chairmen at these levels would continue to be elected. According to Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, the MT changed their format for the election of chairmen at the national level because earlier contests for these positions were often found to create unhealthy situations.

6804

'Return to Normal' Expected To Bring Elections of Pemuda, Wanita Chairmen

42130126d Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 16 Apr 88 p 1

[By Mahani Othman]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 April—Elections will be held again for the positions of UMNO (new) [United Malays National Organization] Pergerakan Pemuda dan Wanita [Youth and Women's Movements] when the situation in the party returns to normal, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz said today.

The appointment of these chairmen, she said, is only a temporary measure.

"These positions will be reopened to competition as in the old UMNO when conditions return to normal," she explained when encountered after she inaugurated the national meeting on women's creativity being held here.

Earlier, the position of chairmen of these organizations were filled in biannual elections.

The decision to appoint the chairmen and vice chairmen of these movements was made by the MT [Supreme Council] in yesterday's meeting.

Datin Paduka Rafidah, who also is the minister of trade and industry, explained that as a member of the MT she will continue to urge the council to open these positions to election when the party situation is under control.

"However, for the next few years, let us let the chairmen and vice chairmen be appointed rather than elected," she added. She also said we definitely will have elections again in the future. Asked if she would be appointed as head of the Pergerakan Wanita, Datin Paduka Rafidah explained, "For me, all this is of no importance because I now am a member of the UMNO (new) MT.

"I also do not want to talk about whether I shall be the chairman because I would rather spend my time on the party," she added. She explained that when the time came, the chairmen and vice chairmen of these movements would be appointed. She also reported that the appointments would be made only after the UMNO (new) districts and branches were formed.

Regarding the UMNO (new) Pergerakan Wanita, she explained that it would stay the same as it had been under the old UMNO, and the constitutional amendments in no way would affect it.

Mr Anwar Ibrahim, minister of education, explained that the proposal to appoint Pemuda and Wanita chairmen was "agreed upon" by all of the members of the party's Supreme Council and was not a decision made by one of the council members.

He said, "The mother organization thought the Pemuda and Wanita chairmen should be appointed as in other democratic parties," he clarified this for newsmen after inaugurating the meeting launching a graduates sales training course sponsored by Mobil Oil Malaysia here today.

"Votes from districts must be given consideration as in U.S. elections. We have set up new regulations against the system whereby branch delegates can vote as they please," he said.

6804

Lee Lam Thye Reappointed DAP Acting Secretary General

42130127c Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 18 Apr 88 p 16

[Text] Lee Lam Thye was reappointed today as acting secretary general of DAP [Democratic Action Party] pending the release of Lim Kit Siang, who was detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

The appointment was made by the DAP Central Executive Committee, which met this afternoon.

Lee said in a press conference this afternoon that the committee had also decided to reappoint Liew Ah Kim as acting deputy secretary-general of the party and Fung Ket Weng as acting party treasurer.

The party's Discipline Committee is headed by Ahmad Nor, and its members are Gooi Hock Seng, Liew Ah Kim, Tan Heng Kai, Mohamad Asri, and Cheng Chiew Chang.

Gooi Hock Seng was also appointed chairman of the ISA Detention Committee, and Kerk Kim Hock was appointed secretary.

Lee said Ahmad Nor was also appointed chairman of the Personnel Committee and of the National Supervision Committee, which is responsible for evaluating the "performance" of party members in Parliament and state legislatures.

Liew Ah Kim again takes up the post of publicity chairman, and Chang Heng Kai was appointed assistant secretary for national organizations, with Teoh Teik Huat, Kerk Kim Hock, and Lip Tai Chai as assistants.

The DAP National Congress last night reelected the seven DAP members now being detained under the ISA to 3-year terms on the Central Committee.

Among them was Lim Kit Siang, who was then reappointed as DAP Secretary-General.

The other six were Karpal Singh (345 votes), P. Patto (342), Dr Tan Seng Giaw (329), Lau Dak Kee (336), Lim Guan Eng (322), and V. David (318). All but V. David were old members who were being reelected.

Delegates last night elected 20 members of the Central Committee, of whom 17 were old members of the committee and 3 were new members who replaced people who did not run again.

DAP Deputy Secretary General Lee Lam Thye was reelected with 340 votes.

Lee also announced that Lim and the six others who were appointed by the Central Committee will continue to hold their positions until the Registry of Societies sends notice to DAP.

He said DAP will appeal to the Registry to send notice as stipulated in the Societies Act.

No Crisis Seen for Gerakan Party

42130129c Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN* in Malay
29 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 28 April—The resignation of Dr Lim Keng Yaik, president of Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia [Malaysian People's Movement], from his post as the party's director of communications in the State of Perak is not a sign that there is a leadership crisis in the party.

Kerk Choo Ting, general secretary of Gerakan, said that Doctor Lim's decision to resign as director of communications was intended to provide an opportunity to other figures to lead the party in Perak.

The general secretary said that Doctor Lim had previously expressed his desire to resign as Gerakan director of communications in Perak because he wanted to leave more time for his positions as president of Gerakan and Malaysian minister of primary industry.

Kerk said: "Furthermore, Doctor Lim considers that he has been in that position for too long and that it is time for him to turn it over to another, qualified leader. If he holds to this view, it means that he will not be a candidate for the position of director of communications for the State of Perak in the state level party elections."

According to him, about 100 Gerakan party sections throughout the country will be involved in the election of state directors of communications in June 1988.

In addition, all section leaders will be installed in office as members of the state communications commission, when the secretary of the commission is installed in office by the party assembly.

Kerk said that although Doctor Lim will not be director of communications for Perak, he will still be an honorary member and deputy director of the state communications commission because of his position as president of the party.

Among party leaders mentioned for election as the new director of communications of Gerakan in Perak are: Ong Jui Kin, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications, and Posts; Aw How Chong, a member of the Executive Council of Perak; and Paul Leong, former minister of primary industry.

On 27 April Doctor Lim said that he would resign as director of communications of Gerakan in Perak. He had already expressed his intention to do so to Gerakan leaders in that state. He also denied that great changes are likely to occur in the central leadership of the party.

Doctor Lim was elected in the middle of 1987 to lead Gerakan for 2 more years after defeating Dr Goh Cheng Teik in party elections. He obtained 614 votes, while Doctor Goh received 367.

No Major Changes Expected in PAS Leadership
42130115b Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 7 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 April—It is predicted that the 34th PAS [Parti Islam Se-Malaysia—Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] Congress, which begins on Friday [8 April] will make no major changes in the party leadership structure nor in its aims and platform.

Regarding the party leadership structure, granted that no elections will be held in the congress this time, someone said there was some chance that Haji Yusuf Rawa, the president, would announce his resignation after giving his policy speech on the first day of the congress.

However, several members and a party leader denied this prediction but did not deny that Haji Yusuf, 64 years old, who has been the PAS' key man since October 1983, had expressed his desire to do so a number of times.

Mr Subky Latif, a member of the General Committee, said the question of Haji Yusuf's resignation would not have arisen had not it been rumored that his popularity was diminishing.

In the PAS, he said, members are trained to know the party's leaders, and "any eminent leader who feels he is the most qualified actually is not qualified at all to lead the party."

"He (Haji Yusuf) is accepted by all the party members. He follows the wishes of the community...he does not act on his own.

"Under his leadership, other PAS leaders can rise as leaders who are free to make statements about the party to the press," Mr Subky said.

Nevertheless, the popularity of senior persons such as Haji Hadi Awang, the vice president, and Haji Mustapha Ali, a member of the General Committee, who are more visible than Haji Yusuf, sparked the prediction that he would resign.

However, one of PAS' regular members said if Haji Yusuf announced his resignation, it would not be because he was unpopular but merely to give junior leaders an opportunity to lead the party.

Nevertheless, the PAS denied that under the leadership of Haji Yusuf, the PAS merely acted as an observer or guardian, brought up trifling matters, or served as agitators who tried to disrupt Malay and Muslim unity.

According to the PAS group, they always spoke about the unity of the religious community while, according to Mr Subky, the theme of Haji Yusuf's speech as well as discussions during the congress would range around the need for unity in Islam.

PAS President Urges Full Commitment to Islam
42130116c Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in
Malay 9 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 April—Haji Yusof Rawa, PAS [Parti Islam Se-Malaysia—Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] president, today invited all members to use their intelligence and abilities to make the PAS the strongest and most prestigious party in Malaysia.

He also would like the PAS to become a model Islamic party and a savior in negative situations, principally by opposing ideologies that are antagonistic to Islam.

"So, this time let us be resolved wholeheartedly to maintain an attitude of 'Being Committed To Unifying the Devout' in the face of various present and future impediments," he said when he gave his policy speech this morning at PAS' 34th annual congress held at the PAS Central Training Headquarters here in Gombak. Haji Yusof said the PAS was a religious community that would continue to struggle for the principle that Islam was a pillar of strength for building a world society.

"Islam is the best solution. The PAS will strengthen its role in meeting the demand of Islam to act as the hisbullah (Allah's party) that fights for the glory of Islam," he said.

He also urged party members to nurture and exalt the spirit of brotherhood and demonstrate that the party was a model of religious community unity.

"Modern developments make us more confident and demonstrate the weaknesses of money and rank politics. Although the PAS was vilified as an organization that sowed discord in society, the UMNO, which was crowing like a cock about unity, now clearly has become a model of disunity," he said, which was greeted by cries of "Allah Is Great" from the delegates.

The PAS president joined in opposing several parliamentary amendments that were prepared by the government under the Barisan Nasional's [National Front] administration recently and which were regarded as improper.

"The amendments to the Police and Printing Machine Acts and the amendment to the Constitution prevent people from stating their views or expressing their attitude toward the government," he said.

Concerning the White Paper which was distributed in Parliament in March, he said the conclusions of that White Paper were unconvincing. It contained no strong evidence why PAS members should be detained.

"I do not deny that the atmosphere is tense, but PAS' official view is that the party was not involved in racial tensions. Rather, the PAS has denounced everyone who arouses racial tension," he explained.

According to Haji Yusof, 10 junior leaders and workers are still being detained under the Domestic Security Act (ISA) in Kemunting.

"We view as serious in this affair the failure of the government to announce immediately the names of the persons who were detained. The failure to do so, endangers security," he said.

Haji Yusof, who gave a 1-hour and 15-minute speech, requested Muslims in Malaysia to learn from the suffering of the Palestinian people, the Afghani rebels as well as from the Iran-Iraq war, which was eating away at the true spirit of Islam.

More than 3,000 delegates and observers are attending the congress whose theme is "Committed To Unifying the Devout." The congress will end on Sunday [10 April].

All Central PAS leaders were present at the official opening of the congress. Those attending included Mr Aziz Ishak, former minister of agriculture, Dr M.A. Amanyar, delegate from Afghanistan, and several delegates from the Majlis Perunding Cina (CCC) [Chinese Debators Society].

During the congress, the Training Headquarters, located in Taman Melewar, Gombak, has become a "village" of PAS members who came from all parts of the country beginning last night.

Meanwhile, when asked after the inauguration of the congress if he would resign as the PAS president during the congress as had been predicted earlier by some PAS members, Haji Yusof Rawa declined to comment.

6804/6091

Disciplinary Action Expected Within MIC
42130127a Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN* in Malay
16 Apr 88 p 6

[By S. Sivaraman]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday 16 April—The MIC [Malayan Indian Congress] Discipline Committee, which is to meet tomorrow, is expected to decide whether disciplinary action will be taken against several MIC leaders from Kuala Lumpur and branches.

The committee, chaired by the secretary general, Senator Datuk Dr K.S. Nijhar, is also expected to determine the future of more than 100 MIC branches accused of violating the constitution by such actions as not submitting a portion of yearly fees to headquarters.

The possibility of disciplinary action against Kuala Lumpur leaders is envisioned by MIC President Datuk S. Samy Vellu, who said there are leaders who are "not loyal and who act contrary to party interests."

A senior party leader, who did not wish to be named, said, "Tomorrow will be a day of decision. If the Discipline Committee takes action which is too hasty, MIC politics will enter a new era."

He was unwilling, however, to explain what he meant by "new era."

He confirmed that several branch chairmen had received letters asking them to attend the meeting of the Discipline Committee.

According to observers, the "problem" among those in central leadership became even more visible when Datuk Samy Vellu did not attend the dinner sponsored by the Federal Territory Branch here last night.

At the gathering, Deputy MIC President Datuk S. Subramaniam, who is also minister of housing and local government, charged that several branch chairmen had been warned by "certain leaders" not to attend.

Admitting there is a "problem" in the party, he said threats will not solve any problem but will in fact complicate the situation.

Nevertheless, a party source said tomorrow's meeting of the Discipline Committee "will not be as sensational as expected."

"Action may be taken against several branches, but Kuala Lumpur leaders will be not be included because that would have extensive effect on the MIC.

"I feel that Datuk Samy Vellu himself does not want to see open dissension in the party," the source said.

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MIC Branches Dissolved for Failure To Send In Contributions
42130128a Kuala Lumpur *BERITA HARIAN* in Malay
19 Apr 88 p 1

[By S. Sivaraman]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 18 April—The MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress] took action on 18 April to dissolve 175 of its branches throughout the country, which have about 30,000 members, because they failed to respect the party constitution.

The branches involved include 70 in Perak, 27 on Penang Island, 25 in Selangor, and 20 in the Capital Area, in addition to 33 other branches in other states.

Senator K. S. Nijhar, chairman of the MIC Discipline Committee, said that the branches were dissolved because they did not earmark a portion of the dues collected for party headquarters before 15 February or they failed to send it.

According to Nijhar, the Discipline Committee cannot ignore parts of the party constitution and still follow it. This failure caused the party branches involved to be dissolved automatically.

He told reporters after chairing a 3-hour meeting on 18 April at MIC party headquarters: "The party constitution also does not contain a provision for them to appeal against this decision."

Asked whether the action will make a bad impression on the party, Senator Nijhar said: "It is up to the Central Working Committee of the MIC and its membership to decide this. The Discipline Committee just carries out its duties in accordance with the party constitution."

Provide Clarification

He hoped that all branches of the MIC would pay careful attention to questions which they may possibly consider small matters. However, if they are not careful, this may cause their branch to be dissolved, as has happened recently.

In reply to the previously heard charge that the branches involved may be dissolved because they are said to support certain leaders in the MIC, he said: "This is not true because this disciplinary action is an administrative question in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution."

He said that at the meeting on 18 April the leaders of 20 branches which had just been formed in the Capital Area were called in to provide clarification on "several things going on in their branches which were in conflict with the party constitution now in effect."

He said: "However, they asked to be given more time, and the Discipline Committee agreed to this."

According to him, many other branch leaders in several states will also be called in to clarify the same kind of matter.

He said: "We will also call in five branch chairmen to provide evidence to the Discipline Committee to support their charges against party leaders. They have also asked to be given more time to prove their charges."

Regarding speculation that the meeting on 18 April would decide to suspend several of the highest MIC leaders who are said to be in disagreement with the top leadership of the party, he stated: "That is only press speculation. There is no reason why we should act in that way."

Malaysian Air Force Upgrades Kuantan Base

42130129a Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay
28 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 27 April—The Royal Malaysian Air Force [Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia—TUDM] is strengthening and improving facilities and equipment at the TUDM base in Kuantan, but not because of the existence of a foreign threat.

Lt Gen Mohammed Ngah Said, commander of the TUDM, said on 27 April that this action is to carry out a government decision, that is, to improve air base facilities, particularly in Butterworth and Kuantan. The two bases will be the principal facilities of the TUDM in this country.

The Ministry of Defense has planned for some time to improve the equipment at the TUDM base in Kuantan, and this plan will continue to be implemented, according to Lt Gen Mohammed Ngah Said.

He said this to reporters after receiving a visit from Air Chief Marshal Raymond G. Funnell, chief of staff of the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF], at his office on 27 April.

He rejected the view that developments such as the dispute over the Spratly Islands between Vietnam and China had caused the government to strengthen the position at the base.

He said: "Let the Spratly question be handled by China and Vietnam. That has no connection with the improvement of TUDM strength at Kuantan."

Air Marshal Funnell also visited Deputy Minister of Defense Abang Abu Bakar Abang Mustapha at the Ministry of Defense. He and his wife are making a 1-week visit to Malaysia.

Previously, on 17 April Air Marshal Funnell attended a ceremony for turning the RAAF base at Butterworth over to Malaysia.

Lt Gen Mohammed Ngah said that the withdrawal of the RAAF from Butterworth would not harm Malaysian air defense capabilities. On the contrary, it would bring indirect benefits.

Paper Views White Paper on ISA Detentions

42050020c Kuala Lumpur *NANYANG SIANG PAU* in Chinese 24 Mar 88 p 2

[Editorial: "White Paper on the Big Crackdown Has Been Made Public"]

[Text] The government yesterday published a White Paper explaining its mass arrest action taken at the end of October last year. At the start of the big crackdown by the police, Inspector-General of Police Haniff Omar issued a public statement and Prime Minister/Home Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir gave an explanation before Parliament. So the general public had ample understanding of the prevailing situation and the reasons for the abrupt action taken by the police. The submission of the White Paper by the Home Ministry is to fulfill its constitutional task as required by our parliamentary system and, in a wider sense, serves as an accounting of responsibility toward the entire people.

Entitled "Towards Preserving National Unity," the White Paper clearly enumerates the gist of events described in the report and declares publicly the government's serious consideration before conducting the big crackdown. Its conclusion, "the government's most important responsibility is to safeguard peace and security," can also be approved by all people who have an understanding of our country's political development and realities. If we calmly review the situation prevailing in the latter part of October last year, all of us will no doubt agree to (and even rejoice at) the firm measures taken by the government, which saved the country's desperate situation and forestalled a possible bloody tragedy.

Malaysia is a multiracial, multireligion and multicultural country, and we must not underestimate the latent dangers of destruction of our entire national foundation through rampant racist ideas. In the process of national reconstruction, disputes between groups are unavoidable. The main thing is that democratic and fair consultations must regard social order and stability as top priority, because all material and spiritual civilization construction (including democratic politics) must have stability as a prerequisite.

During the mass arrests between 27 October and 14 November last year, the police rounded up a total of 106 persons, two-thirds of whom were set free one after another after questioning in the following 2 months, an indication that the police did earnestly examine individual cases of the detainees. Only 38 people are still in detention under the Internal Security Act [ISA] by formal order of the home minister. At present, the situation throughout the country has returned to normal, and it will do no harm to the government to review the cases of the detainees individually, especially representatives of civic organizations who expressed their views in public

with good intentions but without any ulterior motives of sabotaging public order, while the elderly and the infirm can also be released on humanitarian grounds.

When the Home Ministry made public the White Paper last Saturday, it also issued new publishing permits to four newspapers suspended during the big crackdown period. This is indeed a welcome and gratifying development. In divulging this news, Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid pointed out that no strings are attached to the new licenses for the publications, except that the publishers have been advised to exercise a higher sense of responsibility from now on. From this remark, one can deduce that the situation in our country has generally returned to normal, and that the government is regaining its trust toward the people's behavior and has no intention of curbing free expression of opinions or controlling the flow of information.

The White Paper's conclusions declares that "the government will continue to take firm actions and unhesitatingly adopt whatever steps necessary in accordance with the law in order to preserve peace and national unity." There is no doubt that the government possesses this legal mandate and the tools and powers for its implementation, as well as the constitutional responsibility to do so—the only thing left being the question of judgment. At any rate, the Internal Security Act is a legal tool to be used only in times of abnormal situations, and the people should place their full confidence in the government's application of ISA provisions with an attitude of extreme caution and fairplay.

After the publication of the White Paper, a new page of Malaysia's founding history and development has been opened. With the situation gradually returning to normal, the wound caused by the mass arrests is gradually healing, too.

Although a number of problems in the course of national reconstruction are still not yet solved, yet all quarters have understood the preciousness of peaceful consultations. The crisis situation half a year ago is a grim warning that we must have confidence not to let it happen again in order to bring us new faith to greet the future.

9300/9274

MCA, GERAKAN Asked for Statement on Chinese School Issue

42050020b Kuala Lumpur *NANYANG SIANG PAU* in Chinese 29 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] Lew Ah Kim, MP, publicity secretary of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], today issued a public statement urging both the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Malaysian People's Movement

[GERAKAN] to thoroughly explain to Chinese society whether or not the issue of appointments of non-Mandarin-speaking teachers to Chinese primary schools has been resolved.

The statement said that, as pointed out by the Selangor-Kuala Lumpur Federation of School Trustees Associations, some 50 non-Chinese-speaking teachers are still holding positions in various Chinese schools, an indication that while the problem has not worsened, it has not been solved, either.

The statement said that Mr Lew himself brought up this question in Parliament on 14 March and received a written reply from the Ministry of Education saying that the issue has been settled. On the 11 March, Mr Lew took part in the debate on the address by the Head of State, during which he pointed out that the Chinese school

issue is causing concern and worry to the Chinese community but that it should not be treated as a racial issue. He added that, since the Education Ministry is dilly-dallying it has aroused agitation. In his speech he requested the Education Ministry and the five-member committee of the cabinet to announce the formula for solving the problem, but he regretted that the Education Ministry has not presented a formal reply before Parliament.

Mr Lew believes that Lee Kim Say of the MCA and Dr Lim Keng Yaik of the GERAKAN, as members of the five-man ad hoc committee of the cabinet, are responsible for solving the Chinese school issue and should justify themselves before Chinese society by explaining thoroughly whether or not the issue has been resolved.

9300/9274

**Editorial Hits Lack of Government To Publicize
'Righteousness' of Bases Stance**

42000344f Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in
English 10 Apr 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Bases Issues: Government Sleeping on the
Job"]

[Text] What's the matter with the government? Here we
are slowly burning over issues that threaten to divide us,
to set us against one another, to keep us in perpetual
bondage under a foreign power—yet the government is
still not moving to inform the people of the righteousness
of its position and the need to rally behind the flag in the
ongoing review of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agree-
ment.

We see only Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus doing a
yeoman's job of delivering speeches here and there to
articulate the official Philippine position on the bases.
There is occasional kibitzing from various officials,
mostly legislators, but they are usually merely pushing
their own opinions instead of the official Philippine
position.

The media, including the Philippine *DAILY
INQUIRER*, try contributing to the national informa-
tion effort on the military bases, but that is not enough.
The issues are so complex they need a well-studied
integrated campaign at all levels in all sectors to achieve
the desired enlightening and unifying effects.

Putting it bluntly, the government is sleeping on the job.
What is Malacanang doing? What about the Philippine
Information Agency? Have other government offices
been harnessed? The Department of Education, for
instance, could launch an information campaign among
the youth; the Department of Labor could address the
labor sector, etcetera.... Then somebody must orches-
trate it, instead of leaving each section to play its own
tune.

Not properly informed, many people have remained
indifferent to the issues. Worse, others have been won
over to the side of the Americans, who seem to be better
prepared and financed. The Philippine government's
failure to preempt public opinion on the bases is, indeed,
alarming.

We keep saying that the bases pact review, which is the
last one until the agreement expires in 1991, is a historic
chance to correct the inequities of the agreement forced
on Filipinos 41 years ago by their colonial master. Here
is a chance to correct errors of the past in peace and
dignity, not in the heat of war and recrimination.

The other day, anti-bases demos clashed with policemen
with whom they had no fundamental quarrel (those riot
policemen could have been in perfect agreement with the
demos that the U.S. bases must go!). Yesterday pro- and
anti-bases groups collided in Olongapo. There will be

more emotional confrontations among us over American
issues. How many more Filipinos will get hurt or killed—
ironically in quarrels over the long-term global interests
of the United States?

These costly confrontations among Filipinos could be
minimized, if not prevented, if the government would
only attend to its solemn duty of informing the people
and rallying them behind the national interest.

08309

**MALAYA Reports El Salvador Rebels Forge Pact
Against United States**

42000344e Quezon City *MALAYA* in English
30 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] The National Democratic Front and the Fara-
bundo Marti National Liberation Front, the umbrella
organization of rebel groups opposed to Napoleon
Duarte in El Salvador, have formally signed an agree-
ment to conduct joint actions against the United States
government.

The accord, signed by representatives of the two rebel
groups on April 14, was announced by Luis Jalandoni,
NDF international representative during ceremonies
marking the NDF's 15th anniversary in Utrecht, Neth-
erlands last week.

The two rebel groups currently waging a revolution
against their respective governments promised to hold
joint international campaigns against U.S. intervention
in their respective countries.

They agreed to fight U.S. interference "with all the
means within our reach."

The rebels said the U.S. government has disregarded the
people's right "to decide their own destiny."

"We are determined to fight continued U.S. domination
of our respective countries through puppet governments
such as Napoleon Duarte's and Corazon Aquino's," the
agreement said.

The rebels claimed that the Duarte and Aquino regimes
"have given away our sovereignty ... and advanced only
the interests of the U.S. government, big business and
the ruling classes of our respective countries."

During celebrations at the NDF international office,
Jalandoni said the rebel coalition is "on the threshold of
establishing a provisional revolutionary government"
here.

The former Catholic priest claimed that NDF councils
operate in 25 per cent of the 45,000 barangays and urban
sub-districts in 800 of the country's 1,540 municipali-
ties.

These NDF controlled-areas can be found in 63 out of the 73 provinces, Jalandoni claimed.

Present during the NDF celebration were diplomats from Nicaragua and Greece and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, communist parties, liberation movements, and non-governmental development organizations based in Netherlands.

08309

Beltran Analyzes Changing NDF Policy on Land Reform Bill

42000344c Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 22 Apr 88 p 7

[Article by Luis D. Beltran: "Honesty Is Not Enough"]

[Excerpts] The National Democratic Front has apparently gotten its act together on the issue of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. Some one dozen of its front organizations are now pushing for the "radical" version of the CARP and are in Metro-Manila streets as of this writing to push the program.

Prior to this concerted action, some militant farmer organizations had criticized the CA Executive order on CARP and the Congress version as "fake" agrarian reform. Apparently, the direction has now been determined by the NDF leadership.

In this context, it may be germane to quote from a speech delivered by Tarlac businessman and agricultural Danding Cojuangco who says in part in a speech in Los Angeles:

"...If one carefully examines the Government's land redistribution proposals, one can discover not only that they involve taking land without just compensation, and limiting the amount of land one can own, but they also involve resettlement, and the creation of collective farms.

When I examine the Government's land redistribution proposals, I am reminded of the communist philosophy which states: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." If I would search for bad motives for the Government's land reform proposals, I would think that the proposals are a government-sanctioned way for Communism to infiltrate our society."

Cojuangco's evaluation—and the NDF's campaign—are a disturbing confluence of event and analysis that should make those concerned with CARP look deeper into motivations.

08309

New Democracies Denounce Foreign Intervention
HK0406085788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 6 Jun 88 pp 1, 10

[Report filed by Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] The National Democratic Front has called the government's hosting of the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies a "shameless liberal-democratic pretension" to cover up political and economic crises in the country.

"By hosting this conference, the Aquino government hopes to mask its subservience to U.S. imperialism and gain recognition from the international community as a sovereign nation," the communist-dominated NDF said in a statement sent to news paper offices yesterday.

The NDF claimed the government had initiated the move to hold the conference in order to obtain material and moral support from other countries and "keep at bay the ever-worsening political and economic crises."

It said the Aquino Administration's hosting of the ongoing conference is the latest of a "string of diplomatic offensives" geared to project the country as a "newly-restored democracy, the democratic representative of the Filipino people."

Branding the government as "reactionary and elitist" and representing the interests of the United States, big businessmen and landlords, the NDF called on "anti-imperialist" governments, including those participating in the conference, to withdraw their support to the Aquino Administration.

The NDF further claimed the government's foreign policy was no different from that of the Marcos regime's.

"Just like its predecessor, the Aquino government never wavered in its commitment to defend U.S. military and economic interests in the Philippines as well as in the whole Asia-Pacific region," it said, citing as one indication what it described as the Aquino Administration's inclination to favor the retention of the U.S. bases.

Cacho-Olivares Says Aquino Government Deception Worse Than Former Regime
42000353a Manila BUSINESSWORLD in English
6 Apr 88 p 4

[Article by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "My Cup of Tea"]

[Excerpt] Radio station DZXL was able to interview Gringo hours after he escaped from his floating prison.

Government reacted by reminding DZXL of the threat of cancellation of its franchise should the interview be aired. Moreover, the DZXL management refused to

release transcripts of that interview to the print media, saying that "owing to the directive of (Justice Secretary Sedfrey) Ordonez, we cannot air it or even share it with the print media."

It is strange that the directives come from the Justice Secretary instead of the Press Secretary. But perhaps friend Teddy Benigno didn't want to be the focus of media criticism or be remembered in history as the ex-journalist who battled for the curtailment of freedom of the press.

Ordonez, of course, denies that the gag order is a violation of press freedom. He says that airing the views of Honasan is not "merely conjectural or speculative" but presents a clear and present danger to the Aquino Government "because of the methods and objectives so undemocratically announced and carried out by Honasan," adding that "these rights (to information and freedom of speech) cannot be permitted by the duly constituted government to be employed to destroy the very government that guarantees these freedoms."

Ordonez went further. He also issued a veiled threat to print media when he strongly exhorted them to exercise self-censorship since newspapers can be accused of "inciting people's passions to overthrow the government," for which the print media "can be penalized."

To hell with the government exhortations and directives to the media! We didn't go to EDSA in February to have our freedoms curtailed. Journalists didn't brave military interrogations or run the risk of salvaging, detention and arrests under the Marcos regime only to allow a new government to curtail the very freedoms we sought to regain and fought for, against all odds!

Whether this government admits it or not, the so-called alternative media, strongly supported by the Filipino people, were instrumental in ousting the strongman Marcos and, in the process, greatly helped the Aquino Government in its quest for political power. But now that it is in power, the Aquino people employ the same reasons and methods utilized by Marcos and Cendana.

It is Marcos and Cendana all over again. Radio and television stations are replete with the sickening Aquino propaganda, as scripted, produced and directed by Radio-TV Malacanang. Even in so-called documentaries, facts are twisted to favor Mrs. Aquino and her government. Libelous statements are uttered. Accusations are hurled with impunity. Reputations of individuals viewed as "enemies" of the Aquino regime are destroyed via publicity. And the Aquino Government even has the gall to call the press irresponsible!

One wonders who is the more irresponsible of the two when a Malacanang-produced documentary states, a matter of factly, that 20 communist rebels were captured by the military; when it says that Gringo Honasan was

found "hiding under the bed" when he was captured; when Mrs. Aquino without supporting evidence, accuses Tarlac opposition candidate Guiam of irregularities.

One wonders as well what happened to that promise of hers to dismantle the Marcos propaganda machine. That monster was not dismantled; it has been strengthened. Yesterday, millions in public money were being poured to project a kind, generous, benevolent Marcos. Today, more public money is being wasted on the glorification of Mrs. Aquino.

"Praise" release and developmental journalism were encouraged by the former regime. Media were asked to speak of the true, the good and the beautiful. To print or broadcast the kidnaping of a presidential son-in-law or to publicize an interview with opposition leaders in exile were seen as attempts to destabilize and overthrow the Marcos government. The all-embracing justification was national security.

Today, it is the Aquino Government that deceives the Filipino people and curtails their liberties. It employs deception, claiming to be democratic when it is not.

One wonders which is a worse government, perhaps the present one, since the deception is greater.

/9738

Editorial Blames Ramos Leadership Factors for Divisive Military, Honasan Mutiny
42000353b *Quezon City MALAYA in English*
8 Apr 88 p 4

[Editorial: "The Villains in Us"]

[Text] It is the case of the kettle calling the pot black—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos heaping the blame on former Defense Minister (now Senator) Juan Ponce Enrile for the "Rambo" style of dismissed Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan.

Beyond doubt, Enrile's unconcealed contempt for the civilian leadership when he was still head of the defense establishment contributed a lot to Honasan's decision to short-circuit the chain of command and to operate beyond the bounds of military laws and customs in pursuing his megalomaniac dream of recasting the Armed Forces to his own fascist image.

But Ramos is equally to blame. And not only for his failure to discipline the "boys" of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement when he was still chief of staff. Ramos, the high priest of Special Operations, was in no small measure responsible for incorporating the idea of "elite" troops into local military doctrine.

Ramos's name is inextricably linked to the formation of the Special Forces, the local version of the then fashionable Green Berets. A young, on-the-rise officer with

impeccable military and social credentials (West Point graduate and son of Narciso Ramos, adviser to Presidents), Ramos was among the first Filipino graduates of the Green Berets' Special Warfare School at Fort Bragg. The Special Forces was abolished in the late 1960s because of the unit's record of massacring civilians, an omen of things to come.

The lessons sadly had not been learned. During the time of Ramos as PC chief and vice chief of staff, an alphabet soup of "special units" came into being—SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics), SOG (Special Operations Group), LRP (Long Range Patrol Forces), to name but a few. During the February uprising, Ramos, just like Enrile with his Cagayan 100, had his own praetorian guards, the special Action Force (SAF, which his rivals in the military have dubbed "Small Army of Fidel").

These elite units, it could be argued, have their role to play. But at what price? It is precisely the elitist orientation of these troops and their separation from the established chain of command that breed the "Rambos" who hold it as an article of faith that they could win the war if only the woolly-headed politicians did not stand on their way.

Inside the military establishment there are even doubts as to the desirability of maintaining these "super troopers." These units cream off the military of its best officers and the fittest fighting men, leaving the dregs to the rest. They have first crack at the newest armament and have the knack of getting supplies for creature comforts ahead of the others.

The result is neglect of the regular formations, of your ordinary foot-slogger who could not even get a pair of combat boots.

Ramos has repeatedly spoken out against divisions, of cliques within the Armed Forces and the demoralization arising from favoritism. Maybe he should take a look at the mirror first before casting his eyes around for other villains.

/9738

Police Beat Columnist Links Swelling NPA Ranks to Military Atrocities
42000353g Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 8 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Ramon Tulfo: "Atrocity"]

[Text] With the Presidential Commission on Human Rights looking over the shoulders of the military, atrocities committed against civilians by men in uniform are already extinct.

You couldn't have been more wrong if you thought that way. Military or police brutalities are committed on unarmed and hapless civilians every day in many parts of the country.

This is the reason why the ranks of the New People's Army (NPA) are swelling.

A despicable act against a civilian by armed military men took place on March 20 in front of the Sto. Tomas town hall in Batangas. The town is an hour's ride from Manila.

Six or seven military men aboard a mini-cruiser kicked and pummeled a bus driver before shooting him in the head. All the military men were drunk.

And the irony of it all was that the crime was committed right under the very noses of the police. The bus driver had run to the town hall to seek police help when the armed men were hot on his trail.

The trouble started after Pio Manaig, driver of BLTB Co. bus No. BL-414, nearly sideswiped a mini-cruiser traveling in the opposite direction on a highway. The bus was bound for Plaza Lawton in Manila.

The bus tried to avoid a truck parked in the middle of the highway.

The mini-cruiser gave chase. One of the men aboard fired a shot at the bus without regard for the passengers aboard.

The passengers panicked. This prompted Manaig to drive faster instead of stopping. He stopped his bus in front of the Sto. Tomas town hall.

Two of the military men have been identified as Sergeants Rom and Alday. They belong to the 216th PC Company based in Tanauan, Batangas.

They were not arrested on the spot.

Police Capt. Agarao, station commander of Sto. Tomas, and his men apparently found it prudent to just report the suspects to their superior officer.

The most preposterous police report that I've come across since I first covered the police beat in 1978 was made last Maundy Thursday.

It was a report on the death of Pfc. Gerardo Nuguid of Manila Police Station No. 1 in Tondo.

Nuguid, who was drunk, played a Russian roulette and the gun went off in his temple.

And what did the homicide section come up with?

Pat. Nelson Sarsonas, investigator, said Nuguid slipped while he was about to sit down. This caused his gun to go off in his head.

Geez, even a moron would not believe that yarn!

Here's a tip to Chito Roque, the alleged anti-gambling czar: A monte joint is operating with impunity at 3996 Gen. Malvar and Evangelista sts., Bangkal, Makati.

The joint is under the protective wings of the guy named Saylo (?) of the Makati police.

Does Col. Herminio Taylo, Makati police chief, know about this?

/9738

Editorial Criticizes Survey Support for 'Emergency Powers'

42000344d Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG
MALAYA in English 14 Apr 88 p 4

[Editorial: "A Dubious P.R. Coup"]

[Text] The release by Malacanang the other day of survey results showing, among other things, that an overwhelming majority of the people support the government's exercising emergency powers when necessary is a dubious multi-edged public relations coup of sorts directed at various audiences in one fell swoop.

First the revelation of continued popular support (75 per cent) enjoyed by President Aquino, in the face of the very low ratings from her critics and some perceived threats to her government, suggests that the people will not support destabilization efforts, particularly from left and rightwing elements, to her government.

But what is potentially disturbing is the way the Presidential press staff seemed to focus on the survey's findings that majority of the people supports the President's exercise of emergency powers—an euphemism for the declaration of martial law—if extremists disrupt law and order.

This is one possibility that undoubtedly got the civil libertarians and possibly left-oriented groups worried, because of the country's sad experience under more than a decade of draconian rule under the deposed dictator Marcos.

But it is also a prospect that most likely had the rightwingers in the military sigh with anticipation, since such a scenario would definitely enhance their chances in making their umpteenth try to topple the government and replace it with a military dictatorship.

True to her populist and generally liberal policy outlook, Mrs. Aquino was quick to douse cold water to suggestions about resorting to emergency measures to counter whatever threats—real or imagined—there might be to her administration.

In fact, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno may have unwittingly played into the hands of the rightists for suggesting that Mrs. Aquino can—if pushed to the wall—declare martial law, a situation that is bound to be exploited by disgruntled military elements.

Until discipline and loyalty to the commander-in-chief in the military are fully restored, there is very little guarantee that a declaration of martial law could achieve the kind of stability such an extreme recourse seeks to achieve.

In fact declaring martial rule at this time is like giving the putschists in uniform the kind of environment conducive to their ultimate design of grabbing political power.

08309

Rival AFP Branches Accused of Arming Feuding Families in Sulu

42000353c Quezon City MALAYA in English
11 Apr 88 p 3

[Article by Joey Salgado]

[Text] A human rights organization has accused military authorities of supporting feuding clans in Sulu to further divide the Muslims in the area.

The Moro Human Rights Center said the Mandangan, Ikit and Tan families, which are allies, are being provided arms by the Philippine Constabulary, while a rival clan, the Maldesas, get support from the Marines and the Air Force authorities there.

The MHRC said when the Maldesas were given 60 mm mortars by the Marines the PC sent 81 mm mortars to their rival clans.

The clans figured in a recent clash in Maimbung town which left eight persons dead, and forced some 1,000 residents to flee to nearby areas.

The MHRC said a fact finding team to Lanao and Sulu had documented cases of rights abuses that would support charges of genocide hurled by the Moro National Liberation Front against the Aquino government.

The MHRC claimed the government has been fanning animosities between Muslims and Christians in Mindanao. In some parts of Lanao del Norte, military authorities have been supporting the formation of a paramilitary Christian group—the Bantay Bayan which is similar to the Ilagas.

The Ilagas were organized in the early '70s and were responsible for attack on Muslim villages.

The MHRC said the Bantay Bayan has been harassing members of the Maranaw tribe and forcing them to leave their ancestral lands.

The Bantay Bayan has been organized in the predominantly Christian barangays of Kahayag, Marata, Baugan, Stem, Campo Uno and Campo Dos in Maigo town, Lanao del Norte, and in Esperanza, and Mati in Bacolod, Lanao del Norte, the MHRC said.

/9738

Military 'Pinpoints' Samar, Leyte Towns for Armed Civilian Forces

42000344a Tacloban City *EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL* in English 20 Mar 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tacloban City—The military in the region are initiating moves to organize the civilian armed forces geographical units (CAFGU) in a number of critical Samar and Leyte towns to neutralize the rebels control or influence in these towns, PC RECOM 8 Chief Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Mateo disclosed.

Gen. Mateo did not, however, divulge yet the towns in Samar and Leyte where these armed civilian components of the AFP in the counterinsurgency war shall be initially organized but it is widely believed that they will be in localities where NPA-supported local candidates got the upperhand in the last local elections.

These pinpointed municipalities are being monitored by the military, said Mateo, especially that the local mayors are supposed to be the chairman of the CAFGU groups to be organized. The danger lies in allowing some local officials who are plainly anti-military to organize the CAFGUS, said Mateo.

Gen. Mateo said that he is also endorsing the plan of DLG Secretary Luis Santos of arming selected civilians in the counterinsurgency effort.

More than 70 local officials, from mayors to councilors, running under the Partido Ng Bayan and other cause-oriented groups, won in various towns of Samar and Leyte, it was reported by the military.

Though these local officials are not categorically pinpointed by the military to be rebel-supported, majority of them are perceived not to be sympathetic to military in their towns or even to be outright anti-military.

Gen. Mateo also disclosed that Fr. Sonny Salas took over the leadership of the NPA and NDF in the region after the capture of alleged top NPA leader and CPP regional military commission head Noli Narca in Manila.

08309

Cebu Homemade Guns Linked to Arrest of Suspected NPA Gunrunner

42000353f Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 7 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] A suspected gunrunner believed to be supplying arms to urban communist guerrillas was arrested in Tondo, Manila with 14 homemade guns the other night, the police said.

The suspect, along with three other persons and the seized guns, were presented to Manila police chief Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim by Lt. Col. Romeo Maganto, station 1 commander based in Tondo.

The suspect, 21-year-old Jerry Patalinghug, a native of Cebu, was nabbed by Maganto's men inside the Rawis compound in Barrio Magsaysay at about 10:20 p.m. Tuesday after a two-week surveillance, Maganto said.

Patalinghug told reporters that he sells the homemade .38 cal. revolvers to a certain Raul here in Manila for P1,000 each after procuring them in Cebu at P600 a piece.

Maganto said the person Patalinghug was referring to is actually Raul Somono, leader of a communist hit squad operating in Tondo. He said the guns were intended for the rebels' terrorist activities in Manila.

He added that Raul is a brother of Filomeno Somono Jr., a communist hit man slain in an encounter in San Andres by Pfc. Aquilino Dizon of WPD station 6 in July last year. The Jun Somono Brigade which Raul heads, Maganto said, was named after the fallen NPA hit man.

/9738

Manila Officer Says CPP 'Encouraging' Expansion of Squatter Colonies

42000344b Manila *THE PHILIPPINE STAR* in English 22 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, revealed the other day that the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army are encouraging the expansion of squatter colonies in Metro Manila to serve as sanctuaries in waging urban guerilla warfare.

"There is a deliberate effort by the CPP-NPA to increase squatter colonies. If we could not check squatting, the CPP-NPA will develop a very big base," Biazon warned at a joint hearing of the House committees on public information and defense and public safety.

He said their study of assassinations by the NPA's Sparrow Units indicated that most of the killings were done in depressed areas or places adjacent to them.

He admitted the possibility that the military's present preoccupation with the capture of fugitive former Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan and the prevention of any further adventurism by Honasan's group may have emboldened the CPP-NPA to increase their activities in Metro Manila.

Suspected Sparrows killed last Tuesday Douglas Uytengsu, a business executive, and Lt. Commander Vicente Delfin of the navy.

"Delfin lived in a depressed area. He may have been a deliberate hit or a target of opportunity. Uytengsu was not controversial even in the company he worked with. He was so simple that he even drove his own car even if he was an executive," Biazon said.

He stressed, however, that the communists have been using terror even when Honasan was still in prison.

"Killings are part of the communists' general plan to destabilize the political structure and later on the economy," Biazon said.

He reiterated his earlier comments that Honasan is incapable of waging another coup attempt since Honasan could no longer roam around as freely as he did before Aug. 28.

"However insignificant the action Honasan could take against the government, we owe it to the people to prepare for any eventuality," he said, in explaining why the armed forces remain on red alert.

08309

Aquino Approves 1988 Investment Priorities Plan
42000353e Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 6 Apr 88 p 13

[Article by Margie Quimpo: "Aquino Okays Invest Plan"]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday approved the 1988 Investments Priorities Plan which lists areas that can avail of incentives under the Omnibus Investments Code which was passed last year.

The drafting by the Board of Investments of the IPP which was supposed to be for 1987 took more than a year.

Incentives under the code include tax holidays and tax exemptions.

The basic emphasis of the 1988 IPP and the previous plan are almost identical.

The new plan places major emphasis on export-oriented industries which are competitive in the world markets, particularly in areas where the country's indigenous raw materials and manpower resources are put to best use.

It also favors agro-industries which improve linkages of industry and agriculture and natural resources, hence increasing domestic-value added.

The 1988 plan also puts emphasis on exportable products and agricultural activities in line with the government's thrust of boosting the country's exports and of promoting agro-industries using indigenous resources.

The IPP identifies 277 investment areas, 39 less than the 316 items listed in the 1986 plan.

There are 25 new listings in the IPP while 252 items were carried over from the previous plan.

The inclusions include herbal medicines, DFA-based toilet soap, bus bodies, shipbreaking, telephone/telegaph services in less-developed areas, tourism-oriented services, consumer durables for export and construction materials for export.

The priority areas were selected based on their expected effect in achieving the objectives in the country's Five-National Development Plan (1987-1992) economic recovery and sustained growth; employment generation; poverty alleviation; equitable distribution of the fruits of development.

Of the 277 items, 169 or 61 percent are manufacturing activities while 67 or 24 percent are agricultural products. The balance of 41 or 15 percent are common service facilities for the needs of industry in energy-related projects, public utilities, mining, tourism-oriented services, fishery industries supporting exporters, forestry, service exporters, export traders and industrial and waste management services.

As in the 1985 and 1986 plans, the IPP continues to emphasize the rationalization, rehabilitation and modernization of existing industrial plants.

/9738

Prospects for 'Economic Miracle' Found To Be 'Premature'

Private Sector Differs With 'Bullish' Officials
Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English
23 Apr 88 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Philippine dreams of becoming Asia's next "economic miracle" have been labelled premature by businessmen.

"The chances now are better than any other time in the past. But let us be pragmatic. It cannot be done immediately," said businessman Raul Concepcion in an interview on Friday.

Private organizations polled by REUTERS saw a long, hard road ahead for the Philippines and say Manila has only just started the journey.

But bullish officials from President Aquino down say conditions for Philippine progress are nearly all in place.

Trade secretary Jose Concepcion, twin brother of the skeptical Raul, has pinned hopes on manufactured exports which rose to \$1.01 billion in January-February from \$765 million a year earlier.

He said on Wednesday the Philippine economy was heading in the right direction to turn the impoverished nation into Asia's latest newly-industrialized country, known as NICS.

Panelists Analyze, Debate Trends
Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English
23 Apr 88 p 5

[Article by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan: "RP Economy: From 'Kitten' to 'Tiger'"]

[Text] Last Thursday evening, a distinguished group of panelists tackled on PTV-4 the prospects of an economic miracle for the Philippines, which the President had predicted during her brief Hong Kong visit, recently. The feeling of the group, composed of Trade Secretary Joe Concepcion, PCCI president Victor Lim, American Chamber of Commerce president J. Marsh Thomson, and Prof. Leonor Briones of the UP College of Public Administration, is that such a miracle is indeed possible, considering positive economic trends, provided all the necessary factors are present. Among them are a controllable peace and order condition, manageable graft and corruption, continuing industrial peace, the necessary infrastructure and incentives for foreign investments, more intelligent and coordinated government policies and better communication and image projection of the government by its communications men.

Joe Concepcion was his usual ebullient self, rattling off impressive statistics, such as the 17.6 percent increase in merchandise exports in 1987 and the 165-percent growth

of BOI-registered equity investments over 1986. This year, said Concepcion, the Philippines is targetting \$1 billion in total value of new investments from both local and foreign private investors, as well as a \$1-billion increase in exports.

Vic Lim added that in a precent PDCP survey, some 70 percent of the manufacturing concerns are already exporting, and 40 percent of their production go to overseas markets. This, said Lim, shows that our manufacturers are fully aware that exports are the key to growth.

Prof. Briones, proved to be the sobering figure in the discussion or as Marsh Thomson put it, "our conscience." She admonished that Concepcion's gung-ho figures on exports and investments should be put in the right perspective, within the total picture. For instance, she asked, who pays for the social costs of growth? She feels that even as there appears some measure of prosperity in the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector—which is much larger—is still mired in poverty. There is no equitable distribution of income and wealth in the rural areas. The problem, she stressed, still is how to make rising incomes filter down to the countryside.

Briones also maintained that the Philippines cannot register real economic progress for as long as it has no clear-cut policy on debt-servicing. We continue to spend 50 percent of our export receipts for such servicing, at the sacrifice of our growth. Then, too, she feels that while foreign investments are coming in, their ultimate contribution to the economy is dubious in that the profit remittances and investment capital repatriated may be much more than the money actually sunk in. Briones revealed that as a result of the above, and the trade imbalance in favor of imports, NEDA projects the net foreign exchange outflow within the next five years to be \$18 billion.

My co-host for the show, BULLETIN's business columnist Rudy Romero, maintains that the problem of the country is simple: we are spending on imports far more than we are earning from our exports. "We are just not pushing our exports enough," he asserted. Concepcion, however, stressed that this is happening today because of the country's heavy capital investments, which are necessary at this stage of development. But eventually they will taper off.

Vic Lim and Concepcion both noted the heartening attitude of Filipino businessmen who seem to be investing more capital in business nowadays—a sure sign of confidence in the economy. Records show that last year, with Filipino investments growing at almost double the rate of foreign investments, the structure has shifted, so that from an almost even 50-50 sharing in 1986, Filipino investments now account for 59 percent of the total, while foreign investments account for 41 percent.

Queried if foreign businessmen are as upbeat about economic recovery as the Filipino businessmen, J. Marsh Thomson, who has stayed in the Philippines for a total of 15 years, admitted that foreign capital is still taking its time coming in, but that he is confident it will come around. The thing is to get the message across to foreign businessmen that things are alright here, says Thomson; once they come they usually end up staying and liking the place. The problem, he stressed, is that they usually get the wrong perceptions, largely because of the failure of government communications people to get the more positive developments here across. He noted, however, that more visitors are coming now.

Briones, Lim and Romero tended to castigate Congress for its failure to get truly involved with the more serious economic problems of the country, and dissipating its energies on less important issues and on endless investigations. Among the matters that Congress should address, Briones pointed out, is the need for an executive-legislative debt commission that would deliberate on our options on the debt problem. The bill by Sen. Alberto Romulo on this subject is sleeping in the Senate. Also badly needed are legislations governing foreign investments. Lim said that some professional groups, such as those on capital repatriation, notably businessmen, are thinking of ways to force Congress to focus its attention on the more critical issues facing the nation.

"Are the members of Congress part of Philippines, Inc.," asks Rudy Romero. Victor Lim echoed the feeling of many citizens who would rely on their own initiatives instead of waiting for government or Congress. He revealed that the thrust of the PCCI is to try to turn things around in the countryside by bringing management training, technical know-how and business investments there.

/08309

Henares Column Praises Nationalist Stands of Unlad Bayan
42000353d Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 6 Apr 88 p 5

[Article by Hilarion M. Henares, Jr.]

[Text] Something illogical about Blue Eyes EZ Zobel and his Unlad Bayan. Of its 40 founding members, only six are recognizable nationalists: Bono Adaza, Aguedo Agbayani, Teng Puyat, Jose Laurel Jr., Ike Sobrepena, and Ka Luis Taruc. Most of the rest share the sentiments of Ike Belo, pro-American by honest conviction; and of Bro. Andrew Gonzalez of the crazy Moonies, Doy Laurel the McCarthyist, and Blas Ople the Paul-turned-Saul-of-Tarsus, who are pro-Americans for no good reasons at all. Of the 11 board members of Unlad, only one is known to be a nationalist.

So why is Unlad taking a nationalistic stand on most issues?

First, Unlad Bayan supports genuine agrarian reform provided it includes "a well-defined industrialization program which will attract landowners into investing the proceeds of their land sale (assuming they get paid) into industry."

This is a No-No as far as the IMF, US embassy, Winnie Monsod and Bernie Villegas are concerned—export-oriented subsistence agriculture is their sacrosanct policy for the Philippines, not real industrialization.

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Second, Unlad Bayan proposes that the Philippine government give notice of termination of the bases agreement as of September 1991; not review the present agreement but *renegotiate a new one*, in the light of the interest of the Filipino people and the Philippine Republic (and none of this dung about regional security); and after conditional ratification by the Senate, submit it to a plebiscite for final ratification.

A review means that if no agreement is reached, the present bases agreement with all its inanities will prevail—Unlad will have none of this stupidity. But if the termination notice is made as proposed, and if no agreement is reached, the bases must go. Wow!

Not only will the Americans have to go through the wringer renegotiating with Cory, but will have to hurdle a nationalistic Senate's conditional ratification, and then sweat out a people's plebiscite.

This is Rectorian nationalism at its best! We cannot imagine Bro. Andrew, Doy and Blas doing this. It is a miracle!

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Third, Unlad Bayan proposes an economic policy based on "what the Filipinos can do to help themselves with what they have," diametrically opposite to what Americans, IMF and Filipino lackeys want:

—*Restructure* our loans, not merely reschedule as Jobo, Jimmy and the foreign bankers insist.

—Develop a *self-reliant* economy geared to our people's *basic needs*—in contrast to the IMF and American policy to prioritize exports, dependence on foreign markets outside our control.

—Policy of profit-sharing between business and labor through wage increments or percentage sharing of profits—which multinationals and the Makati Business Club bitterly oppose.

—Balanced external payments through use of *both tariff and non-tariff restrictions*, directly opposed to the Import Liberalization of Winnie Monsod, Bernie Villegas and IMF.

—Revive *basic industries* as part of a sound *industrialization program*, in contrast to the Monsod and IMF policy of perpetuating a plantation type of colonial economy.

Blow the trumpets, roll the drums, ring the church bells, and into the crucible with you all—at last God is making the Filipino!

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Fourth, the centerpiece of Unlad Bayan's policy proposals is the Federalization of the Philippine government, involving decentralization and autonomy of local governments with regard to economic and cultural development, similar to the states' rights framework of the U.S. government.

This is a controversial proposal involving constitutional amendment, and lays open Unlad to the charge of fragmenting the Filipino nation, so Americans can more

easily divide, manipulate and conquer us. This is more in keeping with the thinking of the Unholy Three: Bro. Andrew of the crazy Moonies, McCarthyist Doy and Blas of Tarsus.

But under this proposal, the central government continues to control national defense, foreign affairs, monetary, immigration, postal, telegraph and communications, tariff and customs. As long as the bases are out and industrialization is our policy, federalization is feasible, though it tends to make the rich regions richer and the poor poorer.

But why are these nationalistic proposals not fully publicized in the major newspapers, Bulletin (230,000 circulation), Inquirer (180,000) and Star (80,000)?? As the King of Siam said, "Ees a puzzlement!"

/9738

POLITICAL

Youth Union First Secretary Interviewed on Renewal Movement

42090157 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
25 Mar 88 p 3

[Interview with Ha Quang Du, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, by Kim Anh and Pham Dao: "To Prevent the Appearance of a Party Organization That Can Make Only Empty Appeals"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Change is a matter that is closely tied to youths. In response to the party's renewal movement, the Youth Union must make changes in its activities in order to prevent the appearance in society of a party organization that can make only empty appeals. This is a current problem of all union echelons in the country. On the anniversary of the founding of the Youth Union on 26 March, we interviewed Ha Quang Du, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, on this problem.

[Question] The Fifth National Congress of the Youth Union created an impression concerning change, the democratic spirit, and criticism and self-criticism. But it is clear that little progress has been made in applying the spirit exhibited at the congress in daily life. What is your view on this?

[Answer] It's true that little progress has been made. After the congress, the members of the secretariat of the Youth Union Central Committee, almost all of whom are new members, were eager to plunge into this work. We have become very impatient in view of the fact that 3 months have passed. But being overly hasty will just lead to the same old mistakes. The youth situation is developing rapidly. Implementing the new management mechanisms in the economy requires that corresponding changes be made in youth union activities. Furthermore, change is a very broad concept. We can see all the ways in which we are backward, but we can't change everything immediately. We must move forward gradually, even taking small steps. Recently, we set aside time to do practical research in order to have a basis for putting forth tasks. Problems that should have been discussed prior to the recent plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee have just been affirmed. Take the matter of solidifying the union bases and chapters, for example. This is a key task in 1988, but nothing was decided until the second plenum of the Central Committee.

[Question] There are some who think that by the year 2000, the Youth Union will exist at only the central, provincial, and municipal levels and that it will have cadres but no youths. What is your view on this?

[Answer] If this situation continues, that will continue to occur frequently. At present, many of the union bases and chapters are very weak. They are not attracting

youths or keeping up the number of youths. Of the 160,000 union chapters, only about one-third are really active. The "drawing power" of the union is not very great even at the good bases. Without the bases, the union will not have a place to stand. For us, this is a very important problem. The Youth Union Central Committee has been aware of this problem since 1982 and has set tasks and given guidance to solve this problem. But things have not been carried through to the end or reviewed. The annual reports have not evaluated the union chapter situation. People talk enthusiastically but do little. This is a very worrisome disease in youth work. This year, we are giving priority to the problem of building union chapters.

[Question] Does that mean that building strong union bases and chapters will end the sluggishness in the union?

[Answer] Yes. But to be more exact, four things are required: construction of union chapters, union participation in economic activities, innovations concerning cadre organization and work methods, and the leadership interest of the party. The topic "Make Innovations in the Party's Leadership With Respect to Youths," which is being directed by the union, is now being investigated and studied. We feel that building the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should be considered to be a party building problem. Building the union means building the party. We can't build the party without building the mass organizations, particularly the Youth Union.

[Question] Why is the Youth Union emphasizing economic work?

[Answer] First, youths are an important labor force who can adjust quickly to the new management mechanism. Second, with the qualifications of an organization that is very close to the party, the Youth Union cannot remain aloof from the problems that the party is trying to solve. The union is participating in carrying out economic tasks using its own organization and the creative abilities of youths.

The youths are participating in economic activities as assault youths. They are forming youth enterprises and youth production cooperation teams and engaging in service activities. These activities are providing jobs for youths, contributing products to society, and satisfying some of the spiritual needs of the youths.

However, when beginning to implement the new management mechanism, the youth union did not make good preparations. There is still much confusion because of our limited understanding concerning economic management and because of our failure to prepare operating procedures in implementing new economic policies. For example, when the state enterprise workers switch to labor based on the contract system, when quotas are implemented in agriculture, or when the investment laws

of other countries involved in business here have an effect, how will the Youth Union operate in those units? "The Youth Union must participate in implementing the new management mechanism." This is something that we are studying and implementing.

[Question] At the union's Fifth Congress, the union criticized itself for launching many movements but failed to complete any of the tasks. Regarding the 1988 tasks that were recently adopted, have steps been taken to solve this problem?

[Answer] Part of the problem has already been solved. There are two key elements: to build and consolidate the union bases and chapters and to have the union participate in economic work. If we can do this, I am confident that by 1990 we will have party bases and chapters that are functioning well and achieving better results. If we have 500,000 assault youths engaged in economic activities, the nature of the Youth Union will change.

[Question] Some people have observed that the "path" of the union is to find a way to "return" to the youths. Do you agree with this?

[Answer] That is a graphic way of talking aimed at pointing out the administrative and bureaucratic state of affairs of the union organization that was resolutely criticized during the Fifth Congress. A mass organization that engages in bureaucratic practices cannot be accepted. Building the union bases and chapters is also aimed at "returning" the union to the masses. The union advocates actively organizing youth formations to engage in economic activities in order to clarify the relationship between the rights and obligations of youths. Another "path" is to make innovations in education. Education is one of the most backward aspects of the union. Vague, trite, and outdated propaganda is alien to the youths. Beginning on 26 March, the entire union will launch an activity campaign, the "Country's Situation and the Responsibilities of Youths." At the coming plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee, we will discuss making innovations in education.

[Question] You were recently elected first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Would you tell us a little about yourself?

[Answer] I am an agricultural engineer. I guided production at production installations and then participated in leadership activities at the district echelon. I then served as the secretary of the youth union in Ha Tuyen Province, my native home. At the Fourth Youth Union Congress, I was elected to the Secretariat of the Youth Union Central Committee. Following that, I was elected second secretary. From guiding the activities of the Youth Union at the national level, I matured and gained much experience. I am knowledgeable about building a system of union organizations and about the new problems in managing today's economy. I have been elected first secretary and regard this as a very heavy and

difficult responsibility. The subjective difficulties can be overcome. The thing that is most difficult and with which I am most concerned is to launch a mass youth movement that has real significance for the development of the country.

11943

Nguyen Van Linh's Views Cited on HCMCYU Work

42090173 Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese
Feb 88 pp 3-5

[Article by Nguyen Van Trung, Youth Research Institute: "From the Speech of General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh"]

[Text] Dealing with the role and responsibilities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (HCMCYU) toward our country's youth, in his address delivered at the Fifth Party Congress, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh had this to say: "In my opinion, the most important task in the HCMCYU work is to develop its political role and to serve as a nucleus to attract and assemble all of the youths from bases everywhere in the revolutionary organizations and in various forms of social activities suitable for their young age." And "Through these organizations and forms of social activities, to gradually teach them the revolutionary ideals, to take care of and to protect their legitimate interests."

In our country the youth play a very important role. Nguyen Van Linh affirmed: "The young generation today is the group of people to whom the party will be entrusting the country's destiny and the nation's future."

According to statistical data, the youths in the 14-28 age group now account for 31.8 percent of the population. Those in the social labor force being from 18 to 30 years of age account for 45.09 percent. In many socio-economic fields, the youths are the main labor force.

However, because the country still faces many economic difficulties, many of the youth's social problems have not been resolved yet. Their fundamental needs have not been satisfied yet. In society, many youths, even the ones who have graduated from colleges, vocational middle schools, and vocational schools, are currently jobless and still wait to be utilized in a rational manner so as to fully develop their capabilities.

When we made a study of the situation among youths in the Hanoi subwards, we found that on average there were from 350 to 400 jobless youths, male and female, in each subward. Those figures tended to increase because of the youths who would return after having fulfilled their military obligation, because of the students who after having graduated from general and middle schools and chosen not to take exams would be transferred here, and because of those graduates who would come to take exams to enter colleges and vocational middle schools

here. Since they did not have income-producing jobs, they had to live off their parents or families, while the needs that arose from their material and spiritual lives would tend to increase. That situation gave rise to many negative aspects we should worry about. Many parents and adults were really worrying about the young generation of today. In 1986 the Dong Da Ward public security force arrested 1,002 criminals, including more than 500 jobless youths.

To have a stable job that ensures their living is the greatest concern and most urgent aspiration of our youth and also our country's great social problem today.

To provide youths with jobs and to strive to gradually overcome the current negative aspects among youths today is one of the critical matters that require a permanent effective concern on the part of the party, the state, and social organizations and an active participation of the HCMCYU, with a total sense of responsibility on its part. Criticizing the shortcomings committed by the party, state organs, and social organizations against the youth and youth union, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said, "At this party congress forum, I must say to you that the party and the state have also slighted the youth." He pointed out: "Perhaps to say that many party committee and administration echelons usually pay attention to utilizing the youth without fully recognizing their great role and the strategic importance of youth proselyting, education, and organization is not an extravagant statement." He proved that "it was not uncommon for party committee and administration echelons to think of the youth only when they had to resolve difficult situations requiring the young people's strength but then almost to ignore them, and their feelings and aspirations, which they seldom wanted to try to understand, and to show no interest in training young people and satisfying their legitimate and wholesome needs. There were cases in which party cadres lacked the respect for and confidence in the youth's organizing capacity and creative mind."

The HCMCYU is the independent sociopolitical organization and representative of the youth's interests. But in reality many aspects of its activities fail to truly serve the masses and satisfy the youth's legitimate needs. Mentioning the failures of the HCMCYU, the general secretary said, "We can say that for the time being, in the new stage of the revolution, we do not really have a youth movement in many fields of activities." He pointed out: "The political role and usefulness of the youth union have not yet become evident in many fields.... As long as it fails to create an enthusiastic revolutionary action movement in the young generation, its usefulness for society will remain greatly limited." He emphasized: "With the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, we must have the courage to admit that the organization and activities of the youth union still fail to satisfy the youth's needs."

It has been shown by reality that youth union activities were heavily formal, administrative, and bureaucratic, a fact that has made members and youths gradually stay away from the youth union organization. At the Fifth Party Congress delegates sternly criticized the shortcomings found in the youth union's work and in the youth movement, and insisted that the youth union overcome the excessive bureaucratic, administrative, and formal character; achieve openness and democratization in its work and activities; and make the youth union organization, particularly the basic organizations, stay close to the life of young people, really serve their interests, and satisfy their needs. Those are the aspects of youth union activities that need to be improved through renovation.

At present, the situation and socio-economic problems of our country raise an objective question about paying attention to devising various forms of youth solidarity and union to introduce young people to realistic action and to create the premises for their contributions and training, and for the fulfillment of their obligation to the fatherland.

In the renovating trend of the era, to achieve the party's economic reforms, to renovate the management mechanism, and to abolish bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies requires even more that we stress the responsibility of the youth union organization toward the youth and act more intensively to resolve the youth's practical problems. To bring them into realistic activities; to create a favorable environment for our youths to learn, to work, and to be trained; to implement procedures and policies; and to ensure the full development of our young men and women is the most effective way to fulfill this responsibility.

From the HCMCYU's actual work and through Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh's speech we can draw the following points about the youth union organization's responsibility toward the youth:

- First of all, the HCMCYU is an independent sociopolitical organization of Vietnamese youths. It has a great responsibility toward our country's young generation. It represents the party's thinking among youths, takes part in drafting positions and policies having to do with young people, and struggles to turn the positions and policies of the party and the state into reality in life so as to benefit the youth. On the other hand, it serves as the representative of the youth's interests. It regularly takes care of the needs of young people and, through its activities, protects their interests. We should fight the ideas and views that underestimate the youth and the tendency to utilize them without giving them advanced training, nor creating favorable conditions for them to make progress.
- In the face of the present need to renovate things, the youth union organization must struggle for social

justice and achieve equality, openness, and democratization, which as a matter of realistic significance creates the ability to exploit, utilize, and develop the youth's qualities of being active, creative, and dynamic, and through which a mass movement can be created for the young people who are concerned about caring for one another and showing their solidarity and union.

To fulfill its responsibility toward the youth is a basic matter of the HCMCYU under the leadership of the party. It is the road to take to heighten the role and position of the youth union organization in our society and to develop the effects of the HCMCYU on all strata of our youth. In order to achieve such basic things, first of all and as a requirement of decisive significance, the youth union organization must be strong, truly serve as the youth's organization, and operate for the common interests of the party, people, and youth. The basic youth union organization is where the youth's problems are directly resolved and where the youth union shows its superiority toward the youth and its being closely linked with their life. Therefore, the youth union bases must be strengthened to become the true foundation for the youth's solidarity and union and to help resolve their social problems. We must create favorable conditions for the youth union to organize independent bases capable of carrying out activities on their own initiative, at the same time to widen the various forms of participation in economic construction and in local production management, and to contribute to building the localities and resolving the youth's employment and other social problems while creating their own material base and independent financial source to support youth union activities and to serve the youth's interests.

Through such rich activities and realities, the youth union organization gets to know the feelings and aspirations, as well as the needs and capabilities, of the youth and at the same time discovers the irrational aspects of the party's procedures and policies so as to offer its suggestions that will help the state organs perfect such policies and to serve the interests of society and the working people. On the other hand, through these activities, the youth union provides young people with advanced training and assistance, and creates favorable conditions for them to acquire an occupation and the abilities to enjoy the rights of citizens and the interests of young working people.

- The consolidation of the organization and the development of various forms of activities of the Vietnam Youth Federation (VYF) is aimed at promoting solidarity and broad union among all strata of our youth.

In the present situation of our country being in the first stage of the transitional period, there still are many economic components and different youth groups, whose political understanding and cultural levels are not the same. Meanwhile, the need to unite and assemble all strata of our youth is an urgent one of vital significance

for our country. The birth of the VYF, therefore, has been an objective matter suitable for realistic needs. The VYF is a support for the youth union to assemble and unite the youth and serves as an intermediary for the party's positions and work to reach each and every youth. It is the basic organization for the youth union to fulfill its responsibility to each and every youth.

- The last point of extremely important significance is to attach importance to and strengthen research work aimed at the issues and matters having to do with the youth and youth union work, to find the laws of youth proselytizing, and to learn the characteristics of our country's youth in order to help the youth union adopt appropriate policies, forms of activities, and measures for different youth groups. Through studying and reviewing realistic experiences let us present positive and practical resolutions to the party and state for adoption of policies concerning the youth. To strengthen research work, to review practical experiences, and to find effective ways for the youth union to operate in a manner suitable for the reality and close to the youth-proselytizing laws is the correct road that leads to renovation of youth union work.

5598

1987 Party-Member Discipline Cases

42090168A Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese
23 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by S.H.: "What Was the Situation in 1987 Regarding the Disciplining of Party Members?"]

[Text] Some Thoughts on Data

According to the Control Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, in 1987 the municipal party committee echelons imposed discipline in 1,504 cases, 37 more than in 1986 and involving 0.92 percent of the total number of party members. With regard to the forms of discipline, 23 percent were censures, 34.57 percent were warnings, and 22.9 percent were expulsions.

With regard to categories, 13 were cadres managed by the Municipal Party Committee (one member of the municipal party committee was warned because of violations regarding moral quality, and deputy secretary of a ward party committee who was deficient for not having a sense of responsibility or consciousness toward carrying out principles and directives), and 262 of the offenders were managed by ward, district, and city party committees and party committees directly under the municipality. With regard to organizations, 10 party committee members were censured or warned. From the above, one may reach the following conclusions:

1. The number of disciplinary cases in 1987 was greater than in 1986 because:

—Some resulted in a backlog of cases after the implementation of Decision 79.

—The task of investigating, verifying, examining, and trying discipline cases was carried out more urgently and strictly than in the past, especially with regard to cases uncovered by the masses, party members, and local mass media.

—Many party members and cadres were still unwilling to improve their qualifications, virtue, and moral quality, even though they were subjected to self-criticism and criticism when Directive 79 was carried out, and were admonished and assisted by party members and the masses so that they could avoid violating discipline.

2. The number of discipline cases did not accurately reflect the negative situation in the Hanoi party organization, according to an actual survey of public opinion in a number of places.

3. The number of party members committing serious violations who were cadres in positions of authority was greater (in comparison to their numbers) than for ordinary party members. The municipal party committee sternly disciplined members of the committee who committed disciplinary violations, but the lower echelons continued to go easy on cadres at the same echelon.

The Varied Nature of the Mistakes

The serious mistakes and deficiencies involved in the discipline violations in 1987 were concentrated in the following forms:

—Violating stands, policies, and laws: 643 cases, of which 257 involved corruption, 19 involved receiving bribes, and 139 involved collusion for personal benefit.

—Lack of a sense of responsibility, which resulted in serious consequences: 301 cases.

—Lack of consciousness of organization and discipline: 213 cases.

—Causing a loss of solidarity: 42 cases.

—Degeneration in way of life: 139 cases.

It is noteworthy that of the 10 cases involving the disciplining of party committee members, two concerned the improper granting of land in Me Linh District.

Most of the mistakes by individuals and collectives which resulted in disciplining were in the sphere of economic-social management, which adversely affected production and life and harmed the interests of the state and the people.

Some Lessons in Investigating and Imposing Discipline

During the 1987 work recapitulation conference, the following evaluations were made with regard to the investigating committees at all levels:

—They essentially adhered correctly to the policies, principles, and procedures, with the principal slogan of dealing strictly with the crimes of corruption, receiving bribes, and seeking revenge against and bullying the masses. The investigations and reviews were carried out more rapidly than in the preceding year.

—In general, the right people were tried for the right crimes, with consideration for how intentional the violation of discipline was and whether it was the first offense or unintentional.

The results of the investigatory work contributed to educating party members, strengthening internal solidarity, preventing mistakes, and tightening the relationship between the party and the masses.

The slogans and principles that must be resolutely carried out to improve the quality and effectiveness of the investigatory work in the future are:

Increasingly limiting, and eventually eliminating, the situation of going easy on leadership cadres and cadres at the same echelon, while disciplining cadres jointly managed by the local party organizations and managing ministries and sectors, or cadres who are prosecuted!

Increasingly strengthening the sense of responsibility and professional ability of the investigating cadres.

Striving to carry out correctly the principles and procedures for protecting democratic rights, and avoiding the situation of some party members not being allowed to participate in disciplinary deliberations by the party chapter, or to recommend the form of their disciplining, which has been the case in some places. The entire party committee must hear the argument of the party member who is being disciplined, not just the chief investigator and the investigating cadres.

5616

Chronology From 15 December 1987 to 14 January 1988

42000365 Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English
Mar 88 p 32

[Text] December

15. Da Lat: Ending of the 3-week-long seventh national chess contest. Fifteen year-old Tu Hoang Thong (Ho Chi Minh City) is the champion for the second time; Ho Van Huynh (Hau Giang) and Dang Tat Thang (Hanoi) win the second and third prizes respectively. Nine-year-old Dao Thien Hai, the youngest player, wins the sixth prize.

15-17. A delegation of the Vietnam-Italy Friendship Association led by its President Hoang Trong Dai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, tours various Italian localities.

16. Promulgation of the decree of the Council of Ministers on the renovation of planning and on socialist economic accounting in State enterprises.

17-19. E.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy-Foreign Minister and Special Envoy of the Soviet leadership, visits Vietnam.

21-23. A delegation of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arabic Economic Development led by An Eade, its Vice-Director general, visits Vietnam. A protocol on a 22-year loan for the building of a drainage project at Van Dinh (Ha Son Binh) worth 4.1 million Kuwaiti dinars, is signed on this occasion.

21-27. General V.M. Chebrikov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the State Security Committee, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

23-29. Hanoi: Second session of the eighth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (See article on page 4).

24. Phnom Penh: Opening of the second Conference on labour cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

24 Dec-2 Jan: Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, pays an official friendship visit to Albania and Czechoslovakia.

25-29. A Party and State delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan led by Najibullah, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Republic of Afghanistan pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation and other agreements between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Afghanistan are signed on this occasion.

27. Inauguration of the Moscow-Hanoi "television bridge".

27 Dec-2 Jan. Hanoi: Second national circus festival, with the participation of five troupes presenting 52 items. Twelve items win first prizes.

30-31. Hanoi: First session of the National Council on the compilation of a Vietnamese encyclopedia.

31. Test-running of the first turbine generator of the Tri An hydropower plant (see Panorama, page 1).

January

5-8. Moscow: Vietnam attends the regular session of the standing committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which discusses cooperation in new materials. Measures are proposed to help Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in this domain.

6. Hanoi: Holding of a mass meeting to mark the ninth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. (7 Jan. 1979-7 Jan. 1988)

8. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam promulgates the Law on Land, which consists of 57 articles in six chapters and was adopted by the second session of the eighth National Assembly on 29 December 1987.

9. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam promulgates the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam which consists of 42 articles in six chapters and was adopted by the second session of the eighth National Assembly on 29 December 1987.

+ Ho Chi Minh City: Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, receives a delegation of the World Peace Council led by its President Romesh Chandra, on a visit to Vietnam.

10. Paris: On the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the International Union of Vietnamese Martial Arts, the Union's branches in France, Algeria and Switzerland hold demonstrations and artistic festivals.

11. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam promulgates the Tax Law on Import-Export of Commercial Goods. The law, which consists of 16 articles in 8 chapters, was adopted by the second session of the eighth National Assembly on 29 December 1987.

12. Hanoi: The General Department of Tourism holds a conference at which its work in 1987 is reviewed. In that year, the State plan for Tourism was fulfilled, with twice as many tourists coming as in 1986.

—An economic delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Horst Soelle, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Vice Chairman of the council of Ministers, and Chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, arrives in Ho Chi Minh City to attend the 14th regular meeting of the Committee. It holds talks with the economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Dong Sy Nguyen, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the Vietnamese section. The two sides review their economic, scientific and technological cooperation since the last session.

December 1987 TRIET HOC Table of Contents
42000361 Hanoi TRIET HOC in English
No 4, Dec 87 pp 188-189

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MILITARY

Infantry Unit Training Developments
42090169 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Apr 88 p 2

[Article by Phuc Nguyen: "End Results Must Be Considered in Training"]

[Text] In 1987, the artillery unit Group B68 accepted the task of training a battalion in fulfilling its combat task in the northern border area. Although it had been trained for only 3 months, the battalion scored well in controlled firing and later obtained good results in combat action.

A point can thus be made: If we are really concerned about the end results of training for combat, which are the troops' combat level and capabilities, we can achieve good training quality even under the present difficult conditions.

When it accepted the task of training troops to be sent to the combat zone, Group B68 only used those cadres who had good training experience and teaching background to train the troops and paid special attention to those troops who would be in charge of technical, accounting, reconnaissance and signal topics. These cadres had a sound knowledge of theories and at the same time were good at practical matters; during teaching and drilling sessions, they were able to provide the troops with accurate training action. Their command ability also was relatively exemplary and could serve as standards for cadres of gun crews, platoons, and companies.

On the basis of this experience, in the 1988 training scheme, Group B68 has paid attention to providing detachment cadres doing the training task, particularly company, platoon, gun crew, and squad cadres, with advanced training. At present, only about 60 percent of detachment cadres are capable of providing troops with good training; as to gun crew and squad cadres, they can do only management work.

In addition to fundamental and unified training, as it was making the unit assigned to it ready for combat work, Group B68 paid special attention to providing training that was as practical and realistic as possible to suit the combat tasks and such conditions as terrain, difficult weather, and night training. Here we must recall the old requirement—priority must be granted to teaching the troops what they would need while being engaged in actual combat action. Group B68 devoted almost all of the training time to keeping the troops outside their barrack and in the field in order to familiarize them with battlefield conditions and also to organize training on the basis of the combat circumstances that could happen. At the present time, it has a tactical drill ground which is quite similar to the northern border battlefield, with a rather extensive network of combat trenches. Before they were sent to the combat zone, the detachments were trained here for a full month.

While the majority of commanding cadres did not like night training very much, the detachments that were trained did receive night training that was increased in terms of volume from 30 to 50 percent. That was a combat need that should not be underestimated. On the basis of this activity, for the year of 1988, Group B68 has

insisted on a profound understanding among all of its units of the need to maintain training as closely to the combat needs as possible so as to ensure good combat readiness for every combatant, every detachment, and entire units. It has increased the training under bad weather conditions and at night so as to allow combatants to fulfill their combat task under similar conditions.

Importance also needs to be attached to the ability of troops to coordinate their action. At the end of their training, the detachments that were getting prepared to go to the combat zone completed exercises in far places and firing drills that were kept absolutely safe and brought about good results. As they assumed combat duties, right after they had taken over the battleground, they attained high efficiency right in the first round of firing shells. One of the reasons behind this achievement was that in all fundamental, technical, and tactical training the unit did pay attention to teaching the combatants and detachments how to effectively coordinate their action. The level of their ability to organize command and coordination between commanders and detachments was obviously heightened and properly developed in combat.

Following up the good results of its training in 1987, Artillery Group B68 has carefully analyzed for the benefit of its 1988 training the factors that affected the quality of training and helped to raise the level and capabilities of troops in combat action. After the detachments had returned upon completion of their combat task, the unit held many conferences to learn from its experience in training the troops for combat and to include the latter's combat experience and battlefield realities in the training program. By so doing the unit is going to find that the results of its training will undergo good changes. All such experiences can be applied and further exploited only if commanders at all levels clearly determine that since training is for combat action, they must take its end results into full consideration.

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ECONOMIC

HCM City Asks for State Help To Fulfill Export Goals

42090170 Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese
Jan 88 pp 25-26

[By Nguyen Van Hoang, director, Ho Chi Minh City Import-Export General Corporation]

[Text] In the spirit of renovation shown at the Sixth Party Congress, with the very timely and profound concern and leadership of the standing committees of the Provincial VCP Committee and of the Municipal People's Committee, under the leadership and with the effective support of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, with the cooperation and assistance of the friendly localities, and with its own efforts, the foreign trade sector of Ho Chi Minh City properly fulfilled the political task and

the goals of its 1987 plan. The municipality earned from export (including direct export, assigned export, on-the-spot export, and other foreign-currency-earning services) 210.4 million rubles-dollars, or 105.2 percent of the year's plan, with export to socialist markets totaling 43.5 million rubles, or 96.8 percent of the plan, and export to nonsocialist markets, 166.9 million, or 107.7 percent of the plan. Imports totaled 152 million rubles-dollars, or 123 percent of the year's plan, an increase of 26.0 percent over 1986. Of what was imported 76 percent consisted of raw materials, materials, and equipment and machinery used in production sectors, and 24 percent, consumer goods (mainly through convertible goods purchased for export).

In order to obtain such results the foreign trade sector of Ho Chi Minh City fought hard to overcome many difficulties, both objective and subjective. The most overwhelming of those difficulties was the lack of balance in the economy as a whole and the consequences that still remained of the general adjustment of prices-wages-money in 1985, which had greatly affected the fulfillment of the import-export plans of the country in general, and of Ho Chi Minh City in particular. The unstable mechanism and policies having to do with import-export activities were causing inaction and confusion in the leadership and management of such activities. Dealing with foreign markets in the past year was also difficult and complicated. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries were in the process of reforming their economies, which included foreign trade. The economies of capitalist countries remained unstable. Many of our major export goods encountered lower prices.

In spite of all that, the municipality's import-export business activities in 1987 showed basic changes: More attention was paid to making investment to create additional sources of export goods. The municipality carried out the program aimed at expanding the peanut-growing zones in its rural districts, with the total area for peanut being 8,450 hectares in 1987 and expected to be increased to 13,350 hectares by 1990. It invested in growing 1,000 hectares of pineapple in Pham Van Hai State Farm and in its other state farms, and built in Hoc Mon a factory capable of producing 2,000 tons (in the first stage) of frozen pineapple for export. The program included raising 300,000 hogs and 5 million ducks in the neighboring and rural districts to get raw materials for the food processing industry. It included raising shrimp in the rural districts, with the key locality being Duyen Hai District, and using the formula of getting capital and advanced technology from foreign countries. To build the material and technical base allowing it to take orders for goods from foreign countries, Ho Chi Minh City supplied the textile, ready-made clothing, hats-shoes, and other sectors with equipment and machinery as investment.

In addition to making investment to create on-the-spot sources of export goods, Ho Chi Minh City also attached great importance to cooperation in making investment,

joint enterprises, and association with provinces to get additional sources of goods; on the other hand, it encouraged its own localities to expand production.

There also were obvious changes in the allocation of export goods, with the percentage of raw products being gradually reduced, and the percentage of processed goods increased. There was progress made in the efforts to improve packing and wrapping.

This year, 1988, is the key one for fulfilling the present 5-year (1986-1990) plan, the second year in which we carry out the resolutions of the Sixth Party Congress and the Fourth Municipal Party Organization Congress, and is the year in which there is much renovation in the import-export mechanism and policy throughout the country. The municipality has recommended that the export goal and the total revenue from export in 1988 be increased by 25.9 and 34.8 percent, respectively, over the 1987 levels, and that the export revenue reach 500 million rubles-dollars by 1990.

In order to fulfill the goals set for its plan, in addition to the efforts of its localities, it needs considerable and timely assistance from the central administration and the echelons and sectors concerned. As an immediate need, Ho Chi Minh City has these requests to make:

—Because the Ho Chi Minh City Import-Export General Corporation currently is a business unit that is engaged in direct import and export activities, the central administration is hereby asked to assign it the task of carrying out the import-export plan with the same full business rights and standing to deal with foreign countries as the specialized import-export general corporations of the ministries and the regional combined import-export corporations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade now have.

—As Resolution 01 of the Political Bureau affirms, Ho Chi Minh City is capable of setting up along with the provinces in the region a proper pattern for industrial and agricultural activities and closely combining the domestic economy and foreign trade activities. However, the economic integration in the region can develop its usefulness and bring about the expected results only if the central administration extends its approval to the following matters:

- Regional economic integration needs to be included in the country's short-, intermediate-, and long-term economic development plans. Only by relying on these general plans can the municipality and provinces further develop their integration, adopt major measures, act on their own initiative to create sources of capital and to effectively use investment, and at the same time speed up production plans and other accompanying plans.
- The products purchased through the joint business, integration, and cooperation between Ho Chi Minh

City and the provinces must enjoy favorable treatment so as to be exported more easily, particularly in connection with the export time frame.

- To fully exploit the municipality's potential and capabilities for the country's common interests, the central administration is asked to promote a stable and strict division of work among the central and local import-export sectors in a number of programs of economic coordination with socialist countries. In the country's common economic development and foreign trade plans, Ho Chi Minh City can be assigned by the central administration the task of organizing production or accepting orders to make goods to be delivered to the central foreign-trade organizations for exporting to the friendly countries; or delivering export goods directly to the friendly countries under contracts signed by the central administration; or carrying out the authority to negotiate, sign, and implement contracts in accordance with the accords and protocols the two countries have signed. The central administration must also create favorable conditions for the municipality to set up cooperation and exchange relations with the friendly countries' sectors and localities, within the framework of import-export at the local level.
- The law dealing with tax rates and import of goods for state stores, which the National Assembly has just passed, is something new in the import-export field. But the central administration must study the ways to make the necessary procedures less cumbersome and to create favorable conditions for the import-export organizations to seize any good opportunities.

The last point is the municipality hereby asks the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Foreign Trade to have an early decision about giving Ho Chi Minh City a regular import-export status so as to create favorable conditions for it to further develop its present capabilities and potential, to properly fulfill its political task, and to contribute to the general development of the country.

5598

Youth Union Steps Up Family Planning Education for Youths

42090166a Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
19 Apr 88 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Demographic and Family Planning Education for Youths"]

[Text] The population of our country has been increasing rapidly for a long time and is beginning to exceed the capabilities of our economy. Youths account for 70 percent of the people of child-bearing age, and most of those who have had a third child are youths. In Hanoi, there are cases in which young women have six children.

The recent conference on demographic and family planning education among youths that was held in Hanoi affirmed that youths are the main target of the family planning movement.

To participate effectively in this movement, the youth union echelons, particularly the primary level, must organize things to provide youths with information concerning population and family planning using five booklets prepared by the Youth Union Central Committee: Puberty Psychology, Friendship and Love, Youths and Family Happiness, Youths and Planned Parenthood, and Marriage Laws and Families with Children. Based on this, model youths must be motivated to set an example by having only one or two children. In order to hit this target, the youth union has grasped the situation concerning the number of youths in the age group and the changes in marriages and births and organized things for the youths to register for planned parenthood. The cadres and youth union members have become active propagandists concerning population and family planning. Demographic and family planning education is now one of the criteria for evaluating youth union members and the quality of union activities.

The two demographic and family planning centers will be headquartered in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Their task will be to train young propagandists concerning demographics and family planning for the provincial unions and provide a number of services concerning demographic and family planning education.

11943

Hanoi Concentrates on Solving Food Problems

42090164 Hanoi *QUAN DOI NHAN DAN* in
Vietnamese 11 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] During the 1st quarter of 1988, Hanoi suffered a grain shortage. The center did not receive enough grain to make sales in accordance with the standards set. The city had to use most of the commercial rice to make sales in accord with the standards stipulated. There was a shortage of essential commodities. The city did not have enough cash to purchase food and paid wages only to the cadres, workers, civil servants, and armed forces. There were frequently cash overdrafts. The budget funds received by the city did not fulfill the plan. Prices fluctuated greatly, especially rice and pork prices, which destabilized the markets. The workers, civil servants, armed forces, and laborers have encountered many difficulties.

The Hanoi Municipal People's Council has stipulated that the urgent task during the 2d quarter of 1988 is to concentrate on solving the grain problem, organizing things to receive state grain, and organizing things to purchase grain in four southern provinces as authorized by the Council of Ministers. The city has quickly concentrated capital, cash, and means of transportation to

purchase grain. The city has formulated plans to mobilize capital to build and improve the electricity network in accordance with the motto "the state and people working together" in order to quickly obtain electricity from the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project. The city is guiding things closely in order to resolve the difficulties during the preharvest lean period in rural Hanoi. It is doing this by growing short-term vegetables and carrying on a mutual aid campaign at the farms in coordination with the adjustments of the districts and the help of the city.

The Hanoi Municipal People's Council has passed a resolution condemning the Chinese powerholders for encroaching on Vietnam's territorial waters in the Spratly Islands. It has called on the people of the city to look toward the Spratlys and actively provide human and material aid to the soldiers who are defending the Spratlys. 11943

Feed Shortage Affects Livestock Production

42090171 Hanoi *QUAN DOI NHAN DAN* in
Vietnamese 21 Apr 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Viet An: "Livestock Raising Decreases Because of Consumption Difficulties, Lack of Feed"]

[Text] Ever since the middle of last year, livestock raising has been decreasing at a rapid rate. According to reports from 14 provinces, as compared with the statistics as of 1 October 1987, the number of hogs and ducks has declined greatly. In particular, the number of sows has declined 25-30 percent, and at many of the farms in the state-operated sector the number has declined 40-60 percent. In Thanh Hoa, the number of sows has declined from 83,990 to only 62,000. There have been instances in which newborn piglets have had to be abandoned, and some villages have only two-three litters of pigs. The number of ducks hatched has declined 30 percent. During the past several months, in 19 northern provinces 20,000 bovines have died or had to be killed. In many rural and urban areas, the number of households abandoning pig rearing is becoming larger and larger.

There are two main reasons for this state of affairs. First, there is a shortage of grain, grain and feed prices have increased sharply and continuously, and the price of pork has not kept pace. Because they have incurred large losses, those who raise livestock are trying to sell their pigs as quickly as possible regardless of size and are getting out of the animal husbandry business. They are "leaving the pens empty." Second, domestic consumption and export levels have remained flat or declined. There is no market for meat hogs (for hogs of 70 kg or more, in Thai Binh there are almost 2,000 tons, and in Ha Nam Ninh there are 2,500-3,000 tons). Commercial purchases are only half of what they were at the same time last year. The lives of the sales targets, that is, the cadres, workers, civil servants, and armed forces, are difficult. Their incomes are low and have not kept pace with the increase in market prices. Thus, even though the

price of pork is low as compared with the cost of raising the pigs, it is still too high for these targets. As a result, the market for meat hogs will continue to be poor.

In order to stop the decline in livestock raising and restore the swine herds, effective measures must be implemented immediately. The cooperatives must reserve a portion of the grain in the production expansion fund and other funds or lend land in order to aid livestock raising. Buffaloes and cattle can be entrusted to families to raise. The state farms can consign or contract out hog raising to families.

11943

Peasants in Debt to State

42090166b Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
19 Apr 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Minh Son: "Who Is in Debt to Whom?"]

[Text] For a long time now, when discussing the commodity exchange relationship between the state and the peasants, many people, especially village and district cadres, have complained that the state is too authoritarian, that it engages in arbitrary grading and pricing of goods, and that it is not honest with the peasants when settling accounts. Recently, while trying to determine what is actually happening in rural Haiphong, I discovered the following:

Peasants Owe the State

At the end of 1987, the peasants of Haiphong owed the state more than 30,000 tons of grain (including taxes and paddy in return for nitrate fertilizer, materials, and electrical and water services provided in advance). During the 1987 10th-month season, Haiphong collected only 68.7 percent of the taxes and old debts owed. As of the middle of January 1988, only 26.5 percent of the 1987 debts carried forward and debts for the fertilizer advanced for the 10th-month season had been collected. People in the Municipal Federation of Commercial Grain Corporations have said that the amount of paddy tied up has increased each year. In 1985, only 766 tons were tied up. But this increased to 1,062 tons in 1986 and to more than 10,000 tons in 1987. What is worth noting is that many places are late in paying the agricultural tax. In 1987, the city's agricultural tax collections were short by 4.4 percent. In every district there were a few cooperatives that did not pay sufficient tax. For the 1987 10th-month season, the Le Thien 1 and Le Thien 2 cooperatives in An Hai District owed 160 tons of paddy, but so far they have not paid the tax. In order to ensure that the correct amount of tax is paid to higher echelons, almost all the districts in Haiphong have increased the norms for the cooperatives in order to compensate for those that have fallen short in delivering paddy. This has greatly discouraged the peasants at the cooperatives that have done a good job and paid their taxes and debts honestly.

Cooperative members owe the cooperatives in the districts more than 20,000 tons of paddy. The district where the cooperative members owe the most is Vinh Bao District, where the cooperatives are owed 8,700 tons. In the district where members owe the least, they still owe more than 3,000 tons. In An Hai District, at the Le Thien Cooperative, the cooperative members owe 421 tons, and those at Nam Son owe 146 tons. In Vinh Bao District, members at the Tien Phong Cooperative owe 254 tons. At many cooperatives, the fund items in paddy are just on the books, because the cooperative members have not settled their debts. This situation has not only caused difficulties in commercial production but has also had a great influence on maintaining and managing the grain products of the city.

Why Have the Delays Gone on for so Long?

During the recent 10th-month season, although Haiphong had a good harvest, because of the huge losses from the previous 5th-month and spring season, the per capita amount of grain declined 10-15 percent. Besides the objective causes, some of the main reasons are as follows:

First, the task of supervising the collection of the taxes and debts and the recovery of products has been entrusted to many organizations and people, but no one has taken final responsibility. The supply organizations are the organizations that have delivered materials to the peasants in advance, but they have not taken responsibility for collecting products.

We will not discuss the paddy tax items but only the materials and fertilizer provided in advance to the peasants. This is done as follows: The state balances the various types of fertilizers and insecticides for the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee through the city's Planning Commission. The Municipal People's Committee then works through its Planning Commission to divide things among the various districts and production installations. After that, for fertilizers, the Agricultural Materials Corporation, which is subordinate to the Federation of Crop Service Corporations, distributes the fertilizers to the districts. (Recently, a number of cooperatives have been supplied directly by the corporation.) The task of the Agricultural Materials Corporation is finished when it finishes distributing fertilizer to the districts and cooperatives. Collecting the debts is the responsibility of the grain sector under the supervision and urging of the districts and villages. The forces of the grain sector are stretched very thin and stop at the districts. If the districts and villages are lax in collecting the debts and do not collect the taxes resolutely, this shifts the responsibility.

Second, the effectiveness of the administrative apparatus has declined. In many places, there have been rightist deviations in collecting taxes and debts. The task of supervising tax collection is primarily the responsibility

of state agencies. But recently, there have been rightist deviations, and this has led to a number of peasants and cooperatives failing to pay or underpaying the taxes owed the state.

The reality in An Hai District is that this 10th-month season, there are people who owe cooperative taxes and products. When the village people's committees and the cooperatives implement administrative measures in order to recover the products and collect the taxes for the common good, the families file suit. This has occurred in other places besides An Hai. In a number of other places, the authorities and agencies have shifted from inflexibility to rightism. Village cadres have said that "if you collect additional taxes without paying additional taxes yourself, you only offend the people. But if you don't pay, you don't lose anything. At most, a few words of criticism and a reminder."

Third, a number of collectives and individuals do not have a very strong sense of responsibility and obligation to the state. We found a number of cooperatives that still owe taxes and other items to the state. In reality, these cooperatives are not poor. There are even a number of places such as Le Thien in An Hai District where the peasants are quite prosperous because of having various sources of income from the fields and from commercial production. Ninety percent of the families here have magnificent houses.

Looking at a number of families that have owed taxes and that have owed debts to the cooperative for many years, we saw that the situation of each one was different. The average product stagnation of the cooperatives in Haiphong is usually about 25-30 percent of the total number of households in the cooperative. Visiting these families, we saw that they do have problems. Some have little food and must eat unripe sweet potatoes. But which paths have led them into economic hardship and debt like this? Some families have encountered mishaps and sickness, but the percentage of such families is very small. Production Union 12 at the Nam Son Cooperative has 20 families that are in great debt. But most of these families have failed to fulfill the plans and don't know how to plan. The rice is bad, because when the cooperatives provide nitrate fertilizer to apply to the rice, they frequently sell the fertilizer to obtain money to purchase feed. We visited the home of Mr Bau at Production Unit 6. His family owes the cooperative 2.1 tons of paddy, but he recently built a house with a flat roof, vegetable garden, and fish pond. Mr Bui Van Son owes the cooperative 1.6 tons. The husband is 37 years old and the wife is 31. They do not have any children. Each day, the wife goes into the city to obtain human waste and sells it for more than 1,000 dong. The husband stays at home tending the garden and looking after the buffalo calves during the agricultural off-season. Even though they work like this, his family is not prosperous. At the end of the season, they don't have any paddy left and are always in debt to the cooperative. The main reason is that he is a drunkard. He has fallen victim to liquor.

Different from the above case is that of an 82-year-old woman at the Quang Thanh Cooperative in Thuy Nguyen who owes the cooperative 4.8 tons of paddy. She has four children. Previously, when they lived with her they borrowed paddy from the cooperative in her name. Now, they have their own homes, and the debt owed the cooperative is all in her name.

Our peasants have always been honest. They have always been uneasy about being in debt. Those who owe debts all recognize that they could not delay paying their debts like this if they owed another individual. But because they owe the collective and are not hurting anyone in particular, they are "complacent" and are not in any hurry to pay their debts.

In summary, regardless of the reason, we cannot permit product stagnation, debts to cooperatives, or cooperative debts to the state. The collectives and individuals have not fulfilled their obligations to the collectives and state. At the same time, management lacks an appropriate mechanism and is not effective.

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SOCIAL

Duong Thu Huong Discusses Role of Intellectuals
42090158 Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese
Feb 88 pp 34, 35

["Text" of speech by Duong Thu Huong at a meeting between Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh and artists and writers: "A Few Thoughts on the Character of Intellectuals"; first 4 paragraphs are boxed introduction by Ha Duy]

[Text] [Box, p 35]

Ha Duy:

As we wrote in Issue 397 (December 1987), the writer Duong Thu Huong made a statement at a meeting between approximately 100 writers and artists and Nguyen Van Linh, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. But at that time, we had nothing more to report, because even though present at the meeting, VAN NGHE did not say anything about this statement. This silence was not synonymous with a boycott.

At that time, the newspaper of the Vietnam Writers' Association was publishing many introductory articles and criticism of the novel "Ben Kia Bo Ao Vong" [The Other Side of Illusion] by Duong Thu Huong (Phu Nu Publishing House, 1987). According to a reliable news source, this silence was not out of "fear" (as N.V.L. would say). Rather, it stemmed from the fact that Duong Thu Huong exposed (although not by name) a few leaders, critics, and writers during this speech. DOAN KET has not sent a reporter to Vietnam since September 1987 and so we can't draw any conclusions.

Luckily, in Issue No 54, November 1987, (received at the end of December 1987) DAT NUOC (a magazine published by the Vietnamese Association in the Federal Republic of Germany) printed the entire text of the speech given by Duong Thu Huong and gave us permission to reprint it.

It's true that the writer mentioned certain individuals. (Even though we are living abroad, we could identify several of those referred to. Others were more difficult to identify. But regardless of who was who, there was no relationship.) But the important thing is that from this, readers came to understand the atmosphere surrounding a mechanism that is in operation because people have suppressed the works of Vietnamese artists for decades. The purpose is to see more clearly the "things that must be done immediately" and support the forces of change.

For many years now, our arts and letters have focused on a general theme: building the socialist man. And more narrowly, building a new rank of intellectuals, socialist intellectuals. We all know that this is a very attractive slogan. But setting a goal and reaching the goal are two different things. The first is a pleasing dream; the second

is a long and complex process of implementation. How can we form a new rank of intellectuals? No single individual, not even a great scholar or a brilliant artist, can answer that. The answer to this question must come from the party, the state, and the masses. As a writer, I would like to present a few of my views.

In 1980 at the 35th annual Vietnam literary conference held at the Vietnam Revolutionary Museum, I spoke about the shortcomings of modern Vietnamese literature. Specifically, I said that literature must be closely related to the lives of the people and reflect life in the process of moving forward. Writers must be proud of the people and their fatherland. But they must also recognize the shortcomings of the people and inform them of possible dangers. We have many poets and heroes, but we lack people to engage in economic activities, to build ships and factories, to expand the state store economy, and to cross the seas and expand the lives of the Vietnamese on the open seas....

After I expressed those views, a high-echelon cultural cadre of the party stood up and voiced opposition to what I had said. He said that we must use our public security and political security forces in order to have them work with the writers and artists. This is not a simple statement on viewpoints. This is the oppressive argument that was stated publicly by a powerful individual. Subjugated values of thinking based on negative values. As soon as he sat down, his followers continued the attack. At lunch, none of those attending the meeting dared to sit with me out of fear of being implicated. Just an hour before that, some of my colleagues and others my age had been very friendly to me. But just an hour later, they made accusations against me and said that I was insane, or they avoided me.

This continued for many months. Security Department 78 came to my organization to investigate me. Fortunately, the film enterprise has a rank of honest leaders. They told Department 78 that I had voluntarily gone to the Binh Tri Thien zone for 10 years during the resistance against America and that I had been the only woman in the enterprise's artists group to go to the battlefield to resist expansionism in 1979. Therefore, I was not a traitor.... However, because of my feelings, the organizational cadres advised me not to speak at any more meetings. That is the price that I had to pay for expressing an honest opinion.

That is not all. Since 1980, Professor D. (who enjoys the trust of a former leader) has frequently referred to me as a revisionist who views the revolution gloomily. The security cadres must take precautionary measures.... During the past 7 years, I have asked for permission to repeat my views, above all in order to clarify those ideas and also to mention a specific phenomenon that can be analyzed in various ways. This concerns the relationship between leading cadres and writers, artists, and intellectuals and the character of intellectuals at an historical moment in time.

A second example is that around 1982 or 1983, the person who had the power to screen and judge films was a cadre subordinate to the Cultural and Arts and Letters Department. At a screening meeting, that cadre rejected two films, one of mine and one written by a male scriptwriter about my age. That scriptwriter took his script to the home of a leader in an effort to persuade him. I am not sure about his methods of persuasion, but the result was that the script was approved. When people saw this, they advised me to take my script to this leader to get his approval. I replied that writers who take their scripts to higher-echelon officials for approval are shameless people. And those who approve scripts at their homes are making a mockery of justice and fairness. They are ignoble men. Naturally, such an attitude generated an immediate response.

I have cited this example because it shows quite clearly the unwholesome relationship that existed in the past. This relationship has produced unhealthy results and twisted the thinking of society and the role and character of true intellectuals. Because of my painful experiences, it is clear to me that when party cadres permit themselves to terrorize and instruct artists and intellectuals when they cannot find a way to impart their morals in a legitimate manner, with the only option left being to destroy the artists and intellectuals, they will just gather the names of toadies and slaves to make them famous. But those people are not true artists and intellectuals. They are false artists and intellectuals. Actually, they are colonial officials. Those people think only about personal gain. The only truth that they respect is their own desires. They have very little integrity, measuring only to the shoulders of Confucian scholars of the past. Thus, what reason is there to believe that they are the intellectuals of socialism?

A superstructure must have a foundation. Our country's present economic base is not the economic base of a socialist society. We are moving along the path; we certainly haven't reached our destination. Thus, during this period of disorder and constant change, we must look at the structure of the superstructure in a more scientific and fairer manner. What percentage of today's artists and intellectuals have true socialist ideas? What percentage are opportunists and fakes? Those engaged in practical work should count the number and review things.

I believe that only when the party realizes that it is the function of artists to reveal things and make predictions and that the function of real scientists is to make discoveries and guide social development will the party gather together the ranks of intellectuals, people, who with their intellectual and emotional capabilities, can grasp the strengths and weaknesses, frustrations, and fluctuations in the lives of the people, the pain felt by the people, and the anxiety felt by the people.

It was not without cause that in 1975, at a time when many people had bright hopes for the future of the country and were very optimistic about increased prosperity, some scientists predicted: Unless we are careful,

there will be famine. In the past, the people regarded the words of experts as the truth. Today, there are many experts and scientists whose thinking and ideas have gone beyond the ordinary limits. The question is, does the party have confidence in them and have a place for them?

Our country's economic situation has been very difficult for many years now. Everywhere, there has been corruption and oppression of the masses. Starvation has become a reality for many households, particularly cadres in the cities and peasants in the Red River Delta and in Trung Bo. Production is in disarray. Many times, I have asked myself, do the political leaders, writers, reporters, and masses remember the articles and books that praised our flourishing economy, which was recently trumpeted over loudspeakers and television and portrayed on numerous occasions in the daily and weekly newspapers? Why have people forgotten so quickly? And if they haven't forgotten, have they found a connection between those sweet words and today's terrible economic situation?

The truth is that for a long time now, the great majority of true intellectuals and those who respect reason and truth have remained silent. The fact is, those who understand the true mission of arts and letters cannot accept the lies, whose purpose is to fill papers with false optimism in order to conceal the real life of the people, which is filled with change and danger. The truth is, the deceptions have perpetrated offenses against the lives of the people just like the false economic statistics and fake reports of achievements.

There are also the following vivid examples: A professor made an effort to prove that eating cassava is more nourishing than eating rice. Another professor proved that bindweed is more nutritious than beef. Another man called on people to eat less sugar, because sugar is bad for the kidneys. This was at a time when the cadres and people had very little sugar. I don't deny that bindweed has more vitamins than beef, but conducting a biased study to show that bindweed is more nutritious than beef is dishonest. Half a loaf of bread is still bread, but a half-truth is not the truth. Those intellectuals should have used their knowledge and intelligence to find ways to stimulate production and made it more efficient in order to produce more rice, beef, and sugar for society. That would have been better than using their intelligence to lend credence to falsehoods.

Another example is that prior to being appointed to an important position, a well-known writer viewed party leaders with great scorn. But after his appointment, he had nothing but praise for these people. He flattered them and asked permission to serve them.

I don't want to cite any more painful examples. But I must state once again that these people are not real artists and intellectuals. They have the hearts of slaves and colonized officials. Although the party and state

have appointed them to important positions, we don't recognize them. They don't represent us. We are the people, and we stand on our own feet. Regardless of whether dust is golden or silver, it will still be swept away by the wind.

The existence of a race always passes through two stages, the stage of occupation and subjugation and the stage of preservation and improvement. We have experienced continuous warfare. These conditions have produced many factors that have prevented us from building peace. A nation that wants to survive and grow must have not only the ability to resist foreign aggression but also the ability to create and mobilize in order to perfect itself continuously.

I think that our nation's fate is very cruel. But the only thing we can do is face the cruelty of our fate and work to pass the dangers and save ourselves. We won the war. But we have not been successful in building a peacetime economy. We must face that truth squarely. Our iron resolve must be to win this fierce battle. Our country must survive and improve. Our people, who have experienced many hardships, shown great perseverance, made many sacrifices, and worked diligently and who have the intelligence to succeed, have the right to be happy. This must become a reality.

But to turn this dream into reality, the best elements among the people must form the core of the state. Because today, the most dynamic elements in countries are the intellectuals. If that core has not been perfected, it will not be possible to perfect society.

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Hanoi Population Control Progress

42090167A Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese
22 Mar 88 pl

[Text] On the morning of 19 March the Municipal Population Committee held a meeting to recapitulate the work in 1987. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, Comrade Tran Thi Tam Dan, vice chairman of the People's Committee, and large numbers of representatives of the wards, districts, organs, and enterprises, attended.

During the past 5 years the municipality's population growth rate was 1.71 percent (in 1986 it was 1.57 percent). Of the 12 wards, districts, and cities, only 6 attained the 1.5 percent norm: Hai Ba Trung, 1.15 percent; Ba Dinh, 1.18 percent; Dong Da 1.22 percent; Hoan Kiem, 1.30 percent; Gia Lam, 1.35 percent; and Son Tay City, 1.44 percent. The municipalities with high population growth rates were Dan Phung, 2.3 percent; Dong Anh, 2.2 percent; Dong Anh 2.2 percent; Hoai Duc, 2.18 percent; Me Linh, 2.14 percent, and Thach That, 2.12 percent.

The population increased in 1987 because practically all of the suburban districts failed to take the initiative or be persistent with regard to the objects of the planned parenthood campaign, and did not do a good job of carrying out the annual birth and death declaration work. The statistical data were in some places off by 5 to 20 percent in comparison to the actual situation. In Dong Anh District 1,000 babies were still-born during or prior to 1986, but they were not reported until 1987!

To develop the good points and resolutely overcome the remaining deficiencies, the Municipal Population Committee requests the echelons, sectors, and mass organizations to emphasize the task of protecting the health of mothers and infants, both encourage people and compel them to observe their social responsibility, be exemplary in attaining the three goals of the population-family planning work—not giving birth too early, not giving birth too frequently, and not having many children—and reduce the population growth rate from 1.71 percent in 1987 to below 1.5 percent this year.

Speaking to the conference, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh praised the wards, districts, subwards, villages, organs, and enterprises which did a good job of carrying out the population-family planning work and gradually reduced the population growth rate, in accordance with requirements. In addition, he said that he was not satisfied with a number of places which had not done a good job. In sum, he said that in some places the leadership cadres had not emphasized that task and had not carried out the population-family work as energetically as other tasks. Such places should from now on give the population-family planning work as much attention as production, farming, etc. He emphatically asked why Dan Phuong District, which has a small land area, should have such a high population growth rate. Dan Phuong must realize this mistake is no different from mistakes that result in lost harvests. Our municipality is encountering many difficulties, some of which are caused by its high birth rate. Thus, by all means, we must do a very good job carrying out the population-family planning work.

The conference heard many model reports by the villages, subwards, organs, enterprise, etc., in order to gain experience so that better results can be attained this year in the population-family planning work.

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Reader Laments Conditions in Vietnam

Letter to Editor

42090167B Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese
22 Mar 88 p 6

[Letter by P.M. (Osny) in column "Letters to the Editor": "A Throbbing Pain"]

[Text] In November 1987 I visited Binh Tri Thien Province for the first time in 20 years and felt the first pains. Even in the center of the city it was like walking

through a cemetery: the houses were decrepit and in need of paint and the passersby were like wandering souls. The people were lethargic and undernourished and everyone—old people, children, mothers, and women—were emaciated and unsmiling. Pitifully, old people and children begged and fought over the customers' left-over food. Children only 6 years old had to sell half-hatched eggs and peanuts, and had to think up schemes to turn a tiny profit, which gave rise to wily tricks. Crowds of beggars were everywhere: they would prefer 100 dong, but 50 dong would do, even though that would not be enough to buy a half-hatched duck egg.

After I returned to France, I was like a person who was seriously ill, who had a throbbing pain because of the pitiful images of the homeland.

I know that DOAN KET will not like this article, but I don't care, for the whole world knows about, and has seen with its own eyes, the present cannibalism in Vietnam. Because I am so pained, I feel as though I will burst inside, after having witnessed the "impoverishment" of a people who love labor and have creative minds, and who suffered excessive losses in wartime. They should have prospered during the past 12 years, 12 years of peaceful unification! Thus I must write you to alleviate my pain, and my letter must have at least one reader: you. P.M. (Osny)

Editor's Response

42090167B Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese
22 Mar 88 p 6

[Article: "Excerpts From Editor's Response:"]

[Text] As newspapermen, we have heard about or witnessed scenes similar to those you describe in your letter, and we share to some extent your sorrow over the pitiful sights which still exist in our country.

But we think—and many other aspects of life allow us to think—that Vietnam is not all negative, as described in your letter. The fact that people, both within and outside the government, are impoverished and are encountering difficulties is not entirely the fault of the government. We believe that such a view is entirely distorted and does not take into consideration the past, the crimes committed by the U.S.-puppets during many years of war. Despite such circumstances, our people have still endeavored to improve their lives so that they will be less miserable, and there are still small examples of prosperity all over the nation. Especially in the present situation, when negative phenomena are openly admitted, everyone, from the highest leadership echelon to ordinary people, is making much effort to overcome the difficulties and struggle against all injustices (of course, the poverty and ignorance of society cannot be overcome in a day or two.)

We hope that you will calmly reconsider, and that instead of just speaking of the negative scenes you saw you will, along with the other overseas Vietnamese, make all-out efforts to improve the situation and enable our country and people to steadily improve their condition.

5616

Writer Expresses Concern About Increase in Prostitution

42090165 Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese
Mar 88 p 35

[Article by Nguyen Duy: "Matters That Seem Unimportant"]

[Text] Two years ago, when I moved to a new address—Subprecinct 24, Precinct 3—I went to the subprecinct to confirm the address in order to change the activity category standard. The young woman on duty at the office of the Subprecinct People's Committee was very unfriendly and asked abruptly, "Previous address?" I remained polite: "Miss...." "How long?" "Miss...." "Why didn't you report in person?" "Miss.... Report to whom?" "To the authorities!" Good heavens, how arrogant! Representatives of the regime can be very different, I thought to myself and left because I could not stand her rude behavior. I was so upset that I considered writing a short article on ways of receiving people in the subprecinct, but I soon calmed down. That was just a trivial matter.

As for having contact with subprecinct cadres, requesting documents, and holding neighborhood meetings, I turned everything over to the "village women," partly because of the problem above and partly because of the laziness of poets, who are "very close to the broad ocean and high skies—in order to free themselves from attachments." Whenever there are attachments, the trivial is commonplace. The neighborhood meetings usually concern fund raising, socialist labor funds, and funds for building consumer cooperatives. All trivial matters.

At the beginning of last June, my subprecinct held an unscheduled neighborhood meeting. The trivial matter—of which I was informed by a well-informed neighbor—concerned a brothel in Precinct 2. But which subprecinct doesn't have one! By chance, I met a policeman from Ngo Ba Hung Zone and chatted with him a moment. I was shocked, because what I had thought was a trivial matter turned out to be major social problem. Several of the prostitutes were still minors. On being informed of this by the masses, the Subprecinct 24 public security forces immediately established a special committee and finished investigating the matter in just 2 days. On the third day, the results of the investigation were reported to the people. This was the first criminal investigation in the locality that the subprecinct party chapter and people's committee decided to disclose publicly in accord with the spirit of "using the people as

the root" in order to inform the people and have the people discuss this and participate in solving the problem. This was not a trivial matter at all. Briefly, the case was as follows:

The girls, all of whom were born in 1970, hung around together as a group and led a gay life. Eventually, they began engaging in criminal activities, including theft and prostitution, in order to obtain money to spend and pay their debts. None of the girls came from a poor family. They came from families that had suffered tragedy (parents were divorced, children had been abandoned, or parents had set a bad example for their children). Because they were so wasteful and lacked money, the girls were led to crime by bad elements.

Those at the neighborhood meeting, which was attended by the subprecinct chairman, the head of the subprecinct public security forces, representatives from the committees, sectors, and mass organizations in the subprecinct, and more than 200 people from the households in the precinct, analyzed the reasons for the crimes committed by the girls, reviewed matters carefully, and strongly condemned the serious crimes committed by the eight defendants, all women, who had worked as prostitutes and pimps. Something worth noting is that this prostitution ring was not a professional ring. It used "guerilla" methods, using various houses like a family secondary economic industry. Because of this, it was very easy for them to operate among the people and very difficult to discover their activities and file charges. This was not a trivial matter.

A few specific figures: On the night of 1 June, Miss X met a customer at the home of Mrs Y and was paid 2,000 dong. Mrs Y received 1,500 dong for the use of the room. Mrs Z received 500 dong for serving as the go-between. Mrs Y works at a state enterprise. Her monthly salary is less than what she is paid for renting out her room for a few nights. The "team" earned a total of 4,000 dong per night. That was pure profit, because the "production installation" and "production materials" were already on hand and in place. This was not a minor matter.

Several "amateur brothel owners" who were involved in this were divorced or had a history of engaging in unwholesome and criminal activities. There was nothing trivial about this either.

In April 1975, these girls were only 4 or 5 years old. But in June 1987 they were brought before the people for review for engaging in prostitution (some of the girls had been involved in this since 1986). The details are not unimportant.

The people and cadres who live in the locality expressed great concern about this, and all agreed that it is the responsibility of adults, including parents, the schools, the mass organizations, and the authorities, to educate the youths. The representatives of the administration, public security forces, youth union, and subprecinct

women's association reviewed their responsibilities and accepted the task of reforming the people concerned on the spot (instead of sending them for centralized reform). These people will be supervised closely and educated by the authorities, mass organizations, and neighborhood teams in order to help them correct their mistakes and support them in their struggle to become good people.

The neighborhood meeting that day gave me a good impression of the new changes in the work methods of the primary level authorities in my locality and about their feelings and concern for the social life of everyone in the area. The problem of children and youths committing crimes is worrying many parents and the people responsible, and not just those in our city. Mistakes made by youths usually stem from adults, from matters normally considered to be trivial matters. Sadly, not every adult is concerned about this.

The use of vulgar language is not a minor matter when such language is used by youths and becomes a habit. And it is not a trivial matter when rudeness becomes widespread in society. Those things will gradually destroy our values and weaken the concept of discipline.

The economy now faces great difficulties, but people continue to squander money and eat and drink to excess. The expensive restaurants and places of entertainment are filled with people. And in the city, the public parks, deserted streets, and even Nguyen Hue Avenue are lit up brightly every night. The prostitutes operate openly and solicit customers naturally as if they were selling something that they had produced. Is this a trivial matter?

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